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**—ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

Elastic Plan for G. O. P.

The Powers Seek a Word

Trade 'Twixt Anglo-Saxons

¶ **Republicans Meet**—Former President Hoover's plan for a mid-term, policy-making Republican convention is tentatively pushed to a corner of the table, and held down by a Congressional paperweight. As the Republican National Committee meets in Chicago, the determination that no controversy mar the occasion prompts delegates to compromise on a policy committee, rather than a policy program. This committee's function ostensibly will be to suggest to the Republican Party a program; actually, its function may be to reconcile the different bids to party leadership roughly enlisted under Hoover or Landon banners. Opposition among Congressional Republicans to the mid-term convention brought the issue to a head. Objectors to the plan argue that a too concrete program would hamper mid-term election candidates and a too nebulous program would seem ineffectual to voters. But opponents' main objection to the proposal is that it would bring Mr. Hoover too far into the spotlight.

* * *

• **It's an amazing thing**, this persistence with which politicians eye personalities, till they no longer see principles. If Mr. Hoover, Mr. Landon, and the other Misters' names now prominent on the Republican cast of characters, were entirely forgotten and their principles and ideals measured on a scale of national good rather than political advantage, the Republican Party would find itself in possession of some basic policies of greater potential value than any externals, however pleasing.

* * *

¶ **Brussels**—The Nine (minus one) Power Treaty conferees, wording a peace appeal to Japan, fail to find the popular word. As they adjourn to their dictionaries it is whispered that Reichsführer Hitler is being approached with requests to function as a mediator. Oddly enough, although Germany is preparing to enter a German-Italo-Japanese pact against Communism, emissaries seeking his mediatorial offices are said to come from both China and Japan. (Chinese delegates deny it.) The explanation is that, despite the enmity between National Socialism and Communism, German relations with both China and Japan have been friendly. The conference refrains from appointing a committee of conciliation while it awaits Japan's answer to the proposed peace appeal. Once the conferees reach agreement on this, the preliminary machinery for Sino-Japanese mediation will then await the oil of compromise. • The prayer in Brussels today is that peace may come to the pacifiers.

* * *

¶ **Trade Treaty**—Preliminary negotiations between London and Washington indicate that another year will see an Anglo-American trade treaty meshing into gear. The proposals discussed include a revision of the Ottawa agreement more favorable to the flow of goods between the United States and all the British Empire. This would mean some sacrifice on the part of Dominions now functioning under preferential trade agreements within the United Kingdom, but such sacrifices would be offset by lowered American tariffs. • In this highly commercialized world friendly trade is a great civilizer, a great modifier of prejudices, a preliminary to other friendly relations between nations. Thus the price marks on tariff agreements fail to tell the whole story since the goods exchanged produce an unearned increment of good will.

* * *

¶ **Barton, As Advertised**—The fact of Bruce Barton's recent election to the federal House from the Seventeenth (New York) District and the concurrent "Barton for President" move gives added importance to some of his views. The advertising executive, author of "The Man Nobody Knows," who entered politics because he thought more business men were needed there, has been speaking with virility on sundry affairs for years about equal to this writer's interest in things sundry. But nothing that he has written continues to glow with more essential good sense than a comment now polished by about a dozen years. "Business," he propounded, "is the greatest ally and promoter of honesty. Business has taught that honesty is the best policy, and millions of young men have been made better citizens by first being made better business men."

* * *

• **It's a fact** that cannot too often be emphasized that good in business is good business. Be the motive honestly selfish or selflessly honest, the fact remains that as business nas pursued better ethics it has had more business to pursue. If Bruce Barton gets that idea planted in politics, his election will be a victory for all parties.

* * *

¶ **Roosevelt - LaGuardia**—"Speculative news stories are just as bad as speculation on the stock exchange," remarks President Roosevelt, commenting on interpretations to his visit with Mayor LaGuardia of New York. • It depends on the margin of truth in the speculation.

Aliens Lose Special Manchoukuan Rights

By the Associated Press

Tokyo, Nov. 5

A new Japanese-Manchoukuo treaty, abolishing extraterritorial rights and transferring to Manchoukuo the administration of the South Manchurian Railway, was signed at Hsinking, Manchoukuo, today.

The treaty abolished extraterritoriality of both Japanese and other foreign nationals.

New Deal Studies Plan for Starting Building Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5—Behind the scenes the New Deal is investigating a scheme which is considered of first-rate importance in speeding business revival—a proposal to trade lower wages to labor in its big new $526,000,000 low-cost housing program in return for continuity of employment.

Construction costs are regarded as a major obstacle to the appearance of the long-overdue building boom, which, in turn, is depicted as the real hope for all-round business recovery. Almost ever since Mr. Roosevelt came to Washington and started the New Deal, his aides have mulled over proposals for working out an agreement with building workers for lower costs.

Now the problem is suddenly acute with the impending start of the tremendous new housing project, round which Congress has thrown air-tight restrictions for low rents. Mayor LaGuardia told a House committee when the Wagner bill was under discussion that the building trades would make concessions; Secretary Ickes has recently gone into the problem, while the newly arrived Federal Housing Administrator, Nathan Straus, has indicated there might soon be an announcement.

The stake at issue is a big one. It is recalled that it was a construction revival that brought back British post-war prosperity. For reasons generally ascribed to high costs, the prospective American building boom never developed after the 1929 slump, though millions of Americans now yearn for new or better homes.

The proposed agreement has benefits in it for everybody, it is claimed and has these specific benefits:

Labor would benefit because seasonal unemployment would be eliminated and construction workers' earnings, which the President's conference on unemployment as far back as 1921 found must be sufficient in nine months to carry families through 12 months, would be stabilized.

The Government would benefit financially because high hourly wage rates would be reduced in exchange for steady annual rates.

The public would benefit in two ways—indirectly, by economic stimulus to the delayed building boom, and directly by cheaper homes.

British Trade Pact With U.S. Seen Nearing

Active Negotiations Are Forecast to Start Early Next Year

Attitude Changed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 5—Active negotiations for an Anglo-American trade treaty will be undertaken early next year, it may now be stated with a reasonable degree of certainty.

Such progress has been made in the preliminary negotiation that two facts, significant in the commercial relations of the United States and Britain, may be stated.

1. The negotiations between the United Kingdom and the Dominion governments have progressed to a point where the joint British proposals will be in concrete form at the turn of the year.

2. There has been a change in the attitude of the British Government. The original approach was somewhat doubtful. But in recent days there has developed a marked enthusiasm for the prospect of fruitful negotiations with the United States.

Industrialists Consulted

Already a number of leading industrialists are being consulted in the definite preparations. Meanwhile prominent members of Parliament, including Robert Boothby, Conservative, H. B. Lee-Smith and Morgan P. Price, Labor, and Graham White, Liberal, have been speaking strongly for such a treaty.

The proposals, it is understood, have advanced in shape materially since the Australian elections. They envisage such revision of the Ottawa trade agreement as to afford more favorable conditions than at present for interchange of goods between the United States and all parts of the British Empire.

Jigsaw of Interests

This interchange, it is recognized, may necessitate some Dominions giving up a part of the preference that they now enjoy in the United Kingdom market, but this, it is thought, may be exchanged to everybody's advantage for lowered American tariffs on their own particular products. The entire problem presents a jigsaw of interlocking interests, all of which have had to be examined individually, not only in relation to the Empire and its countries, but also regarding repercussions upon trade with other nations as affected by the existence of the "most-favored-nation clause" which it is not proposed to disturb.

Thus Britain's existing agreements with Denmark, Holland, Argentina and other countries, especially where farm produce is concerned, are likely to cause complications. This accounts for the extreme caution with which Oliver Stanley, Britain's president of the board of trade, approached this question in Commons last Tuesday. The chief fresh information that he gave has been the negative fact that the Ottawa agreements are not entirely scrapped.

American Bar Is Urged To Aid Private Industry

New York Attorney Proposes Special Committee to Assist Business in Assuming a Larger Share of Social Responsibility

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 5—Appointment by the American Bar Association of a special committee of lawyers to assist private industry in assuming a larger share of social responsibility is asked in a proposal before Arthur T. Vanderbilt, president of the association, here today.

Made by J. K. Javits, a New York attorney, the recommendation is based upon the premise that private enterprise has neglected responsibilities which Government thereupon assumed. Action on the suggestion cannot be taken until the board of the bar association meets early next year, Mr. Vanderbilt said.

"Lawyers are still the principal advisers of industry and finance," Mr. Javits says in his proposal. "What is more, unlike economists, engineers and other technical experts, their advice is most often listened to. If there is, therefore, to be any consonance as between industry and finance and modern social ideas, the lawyer must be responsible for it."

The recommendations were made by Mr. Javits in response to an appeal by Mr. Vanderbilt to make "the American Bar Association an even more effective means of promoting the public interest."

"I believe it is incumbent upon the association to take a leading part in educating its own members in the modern concepts on the following subjects," Mr. Javits says:

"1. The true relation of industry and finance to government.

"2. The social responsibilities of industry and finance.

"3. Lawful methods for discharging those social responsibilities.

"4. Reappraisal of our organic laws, including the Constitution, in the light of the development of the country into a state of society which may best be described as industrialism.

"Many thinkers believe that it is only by the action of private industry in assuming responsibilities for social well-being which government has taken up that we can avoid some extreme in governmental regulation over private rights in our country. Communism and fascism may be indigenous to the countries in which they originate, but they are symptomatic of a world impulse which is common to all peoples, including our own."

The new leadership in industry, in Mr. Javits's opinion, should come through the lawyer.

"Our legislators are still principally lawyers," he continues. "So are many of the leading figures in the world of commerce and finance,

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LaGuardia Hails Labor Party Aid, Hits Bronx G.O.P.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 5—The American Labor Party, now a proved major factor in Empire State politics after contributing the balance-of-power vote to the city-wide sweep of the Fiorello H. LaGuardia mayoralty ticket Nov. 2, had a visit from its champion today.

The Mayor called at the Broadway and Forty-fourth Street campaign headquarters of the party just as they were being dismantled, to praise its work in his historic victory and to admonish it to "stay above the level of what other political parties have sunk to."

"I want to personally and publicly extend my thanks and appreciation," the Mayor said. "When the heat of the campaign has cooled down, I think it will be recorded that the American Labor Party waged a perfect campaign: many hits, several home runs and no errors. All that was possible because you entered into the campaign with a lofty purpose and all the enthusiasm of a novice fighting for a great principle.

Bronx Situation Scored

"You were under constant provocation. Every legitimate trick was resorted to by the opposition and, in addition, many unfair, underhanded tactics were brought to bear against us—first, in a desperate attempt to break the ranks of labor, then to create jealousies in the ranks of labor. It was a malicious, wilful, cowardly and constant attack both on the group as a whole and the individuals in it, and no one of us could help but be gratified by the outcome which has won the admiration of veteran politicians."

The mayor praised Alex Rose, campaign manager of the party, for his skill, tact and fine work, and took special note of the party's defeat in its fight for the Borough

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Test Traces Where Rose Smell Goes

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5 (AP)—A clue to where the odor of a rose disappears was described to the symposium on biophysics here last night by Dr. Irving Langmuir, of Schenectady, N. Y., Nobel prize winner in physics.

The experiment he said was done by Dr. Henri Devaux of Paris. A little mercury was allowed to spread into a small pool. Its surface was scraped chemically clean. Talcum powder was sprinkled on top of the mercury.

Then a rose petal was held over the talc surface, without touching.

The talc moved away on all sides, from directly under the rose petal, to collect around the edges of the pool like snow swept away from a cleaner.

It was moved, said Dr. Langmuir, by the odor of the rose, which fell on the mercury surface and spread itself in a smooth layer. This layer of rose odor was invisible and could not be smelled.

But its presence was proved, said Dr. Langmuir, by taking two glass rods and carefully pushing sides of the invisible layer of "smell" together. When this was done, some of the odor rose from the mercury surface and could be smelled. This showed, said Dr Langmuir, that the molecules of rose odor lay on the mercury in a layer one molecule thick, but when the layer of odor became thicker part of it rose again into the air.

Party Peace Put First By Republicans

National Committee Puts Off Decision on Mid-Term Convention

Averts Any Split

By Erwin D. Canham

Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 5.—Pushing aside serious factional differences, the Republican National Committee met here today, determined not to permit the controversy over a mid-term convention to drive a wedge between it and Republicans in Congress.

The chief business for which today's meeting was summoned was to decide upon whether to call a midterm convention. On the basis of statements from responsible leaders, it now appears that the committee will not decide this issue at all, but instead will provide for a policy committee which may, or may not, lead to the proposed convention.

Here is the chronology of events which in their outcome are big with meaning for the party's future: Some months ago, former President Hoover began pressing for a mid-term convention. As his campaign grew, it enlisted the support of an apparent majority of the National Committee, and Chairman John D. M. Hamilton made the project his own.

But simultaneously Republican members of Congress, as well as former Gov. Alfred M. Landon, the party's latest standard bearer, began to oppose the convention.

Opposition Comes to a Head

Their opposition came to a head yesterday, when Senator William E. Borah's strong opposition to the plan was made public, also committing a large majority of the members of Congress; Governor Landon in a letter to Representative Joseph W. Martin Jr., of Massachusetts, hung insuperable provisos on the plan; Col. Frank Knox of Chicago in a front-page editorial in his Chicago Daily News strenuously pleaded against the convention and arriving members of the National Committee showed reluctance to support the project they once had seemed to favor.

To lay Republicans, it may seem odd that any plan to put the Republicans actively in the field should meet with opposition. But the Congressional argument was that such a convention would run into dangers either by committing the party to too much or too little, and by being non-representative of the rank and file. If such a convention should reach ultra-concrete conclusions, ran the argument, it would handcuff local candidates in the mid-term elections next year. If it should prove too vague, it would seem futile to public opinion.

But the real objections of the congressional group, Governor Landon, and their allies, were two fold: First, it was suspected of being a vehicle to bring Former President Hoover into the forefront again and second, congressmen on the whole regard the National Committee as a group aloof from the people whose members are not running for office themselves, and who generally

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Franco Agent?

By a Staff Artist

Duke of Berwick and Alba

Reported Slated for Spanish Rebel Representative at London

Franco Offices In London Hail Trade Proposal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 5—Formal announcement here that Britain is planning to send commercial agents to insurgent Spain has brought jubilant re-actions in Franco offices in London. They expect the announcement to result in the naming of the Anglo-Spanish Duke of Berwick and Alba as General Franco's recognized agent in Britain.

The Duke, a descendant of James II, probably has more titles than any other aristocrat living. He was considered instrumental in negotiating the trade agreement.

Insurgent quarters viewed the pact as the first step toward de facto recognition of General Franco's government, with de jure recognition the final aim.

Informal Exchange Only

In opposition circles this news has aroused a loud outcry that it would be tantamount to de facto recognition of the insurgents. Government spokesmen, however, contend that it would merely be the natural outcome of the situation in Spain to have a representative in the rebel capital who could speak on Britain's behalf.

Britain, it is pointed out, frequently has to protest General Franco's seizure of British ships and British nationals. It would be much easier to deal with such matters if there were accredited agents in London and Salamanca, respectively. It is insisted that this would not constitute recognition, provided the exchange was informal.

Case of Mason and Slidell

In this connection it is recalled that during the American Civil War the Confederate States sent their accredited agents, James Mason and John Slidell, to London and Paris when Britain and France had accorded only belligerent rights to the southern states. The two envoys were seized on the British vessel Trent by the federal cruiser San Jacinto and afterward were released after a British protest to Washington.

Powers Agree To Send Plea To Japanese

Brussels Delegates Draft Changes in Proposal of Belgian Minister

Depends on Tokyo

Will Be Asked Whether the Board of Conciliation Plan Is Acceptable

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS, Nov. 5—Conciliation of the Sino-Japanese dispute is recommended in a message the Nine-Power Conference agreed today to send to Japan.

For more than three hours this morning the conference discussed the draft of a note submitted by Dr. Paul H. Spaak of Belgium, president of the parley, and then adjourned until tomorrow to allow time for the new draft which will take account of numerous amendments to be submitted to the secretariat in writing during the afternoon.

Barring an unexpected last-minute hitch, however, there is now general agreement on the general nature of the note to Tokyo which, judging by today's draft, will propose that Japan participate in "an exchange of views to take place within the framework of the Nine-Power Treaty" and intended to "facilitate a settlement between the two parties."

Will Await Japan's Reply

No conciliation committee is to be set up by the conference, according to the present plan, until Japan's reply to this proposal reveals whether or not the Japanese are willing to consider using the proffered conciliatory agency.

This procedure, however, may be altered later as certain delegations, including the American, favor setting up the committee in any event to follow developments.

Meanwhile definite reservations surround the reports here that Reichsführer Hitler may take the role of mediator between Japan and China.

It is understood that preliminary approaches have been made, but it is not clear whether Germany, or China and Japan themselves, have taken the initiative.

Clearly the position of the Reich in view of its strong sympathy and agreements with Japan presents a less than judicial atmosphere, despite the friendly relations also existing between Germany and China.

Here after three days of intensive deliberations—not only in secret sessions but in countless hotel room conversations, particularly between Norman H. Davis and Anthony Eden—Nine Power Conference has adopted a course even further removed from positive action than was generally expected.

For the note to Japan as at present conceived hardly even suggests mediation, but talks instead of holding certain "intermediaries" available for conciliation if Japan should wish to take advantage of the conference's offer.

Caution Rules Conference

The message now being drafted marks the conclusion of the first stage of a conference characterized, it must be acknowledged, by deep pessimism on the part of most observers here. Some of the delegates did not hesitate to say bluntly—though privately—that the Brussels conference on the Far East for all practical purposes has already ended in abject failure, pointing to the departure from Brussels today of Mr. Eden and Yvon Delbos.

Although this is generally felt to be a prematurely final judgment, certain very significant preliminary conclusions emerge clearly from the evolution of the Nine-Power Conference thus far:

1. What many hoped would be a primary result of the conference, namely positive Anglo-American collaboration to restore peace in the Pacific, has not been achieved. There has been, it is true, an encouraging measure of agreement between Mr. Eden and Mr. Davis on procedure and on non-essentials but there has been discouraging lack of active cooperation in fact as well as in form.

This seems to have been mainly due on the one hand to the extreme caution exercised by Mr. Davis in avoiding any strong initiative and on other to the British delegation's apparent preoccupation with European events—Spain, the Mediterranean and Germany's campaign for colonies—which tended to prevent Mr. Eden taking full advantage of America's real desire, cautious though it was, to reach an accord with Britain on the Far East.

Strict Impartiality Observed

2. The conference not only has done nothing to oppose or resist Japanese invasion in China but it has studiously avoided putting on record any condemnation of Japan as an aggressor in the admittedly frail hope that by so doing mediation might be made easier.

3. China's powerfully presented plea for enforcement of provisions of the Nine-Power Treaty—notably the respect of China's territorial integrity and independence—has received only mild implied support from most of the delegations. Mr. Davis alone in his opening speech emphasized that mediation must be in accord with the treaty principles, though M. Delbos and Maxim Litvinoff indirectly took the same stand.

Whether the conference will ultimately heed Dr. Wellington Koo's courageous appeal in his Brussels

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

What a Day!

Royal Speed Record

LONDON (AP)—Wearing white overalls and with his smiling face begrimed, King Boris of Bulgaria today set a royal speed record of 88 miles an hour as engineer of the streamlined train, the Coronation Scot.

The visiting Monarch, whose hobby is locomotives, took the train on a 47-mile run from Euston station to Bletchley.

"It's the best train journey I ever made," he exclaimed.

Sweetening Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The practical course in beekeeping and poultry raising carried on for the past two years at Simcoe High School has proved one of the most popular in the school, according to H. B. Disbrowe, who with E. C. McLelland is in charge of the work.

Four colonies of bees are kept by the pupils, who have just finished extracting 300 pounds of honey, leaving another 300 pounds for the subsistence of the 800,000 bees. Last year the students cleared $35 on their honey, while on the bees and poultry in 1936 they made a profit of $200.

Of their 70 Plymouth Rocks, 30 are pullets, it was explained, and they average 25 eggs a day. Then each student in the senior class has a capon to fatten, dress and sell.

London Penny Crop Short

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—London is facing the prospect of a shortage of pennies due to increasing employment and trade, according to a recent announcement from the Royal Mint.

During the last few weeks there has been a big increase in the demand for pennies from banks, and there will be some difficulty in meeting the full requirements. It is expected that the demand will grow steadily until Christmas. During a boom year the Mint turns out $2,500,000 worth of pennies.

Here's a Mulligan Stew

VANCOUVER, B. C. (CP)—Canadian immigration officials here tell of the latest immigration puzzle—an East Indian father, his Mexican wife and the American-born son, who collectively have no legal right in any country.

The man, alleged to have entered the United States illegally, married a Mexican girl in Texas who also had no legal entry to the United States.

The child was born in the United States and later the trio entered Canada without legal sanction.

The father as a British citizen could be deported to India, but that country will not accept his wife or son.

United States admits the son may claim citizenship, but will not have the father or mother.

Mexico will accept the mother, but will not have the father or son.

He's 'a Bird' All Right

LONDON, Ont. (CP) — A 16-year-old Goderich boy, George Dowker, made a solo flight at the London Airport after four hours and 20 minutes of instruction.

He is a student of the Community Flying Club and his instructor is William Nixon. Goderich produced another youthful flyer in Frank Vines, 16, who got his license when 14.

And the Coin Came Back

ABERDEEN, S. D. (AP)—The patience of J. M. McGrath, South Dakota pioneer, has been rewarded.

Forty-four years ago, the then Faulk County farmer marked his initials on a new 1893 half-dollar. Recently, he got it back in change for payment of his light bill.

"I've been waiting for that a good many years," Mr. McGrath said.

Saving Our Schools

Twenty-ninth of 52 Articles

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Ear Excels Eye In Responding To Traffic Signal

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Nov. 5 (AP)—The ear of an automobile driver is quicker than his eye in responding to a safety warning. An auto horn, or a policeman's whistle, puts the driver's foot on the brake faster than the sight of a red light. These findings in safe driving were announced today at Indiana University.

The tests were made by Dr. Frank R. Elliott and Prof. C. M. Louttit of the psychology department. Seven hundred drivers were tested. Each one sat in the driver's seat, with one foot pressing the accelerator half way to the floor. The time required to lift this foot to the brake and press the pedal all the way down was taken.

The signal to put on the brake was either a red light directly in front, or an automobile horn. The signals were given with the car standing still.

All groups, whether men or women, young or old, responded more quickly to the horn than to the light. The average advantage of the ear over the eye was one-hundredth of a second. In individual cases, however, the fastest braking time for the red light was three-tenths of a second; the quickest for the horn a little more than two-fifths of a second.

Persons with the higher mental ratings were quicker than any other class. The best driver in terms of speed of braking time was the young man in early twenties and of high mental rating. In general, it appeared that the average driver can be relied upon to have his brakes on half a second after a warning. Professional drivers did better than half a second.

Economics in the News

Old-Age Pensions—Storing Away a Reserve to Make the Fund Self-Sustaining Is Make-Believe—Pay-as-You-Go Better

By H. B. E.

Those of us who opposed the Social Security Act at the time of its enactment exposed ourselves to the reproach that we opposed social security. That was far from this writer's intention. I objected mainly to the reserve feature of the old-age pension scheme, because, by a process of what I called make-believe, it involved a double levy in creating the reserve and then in meeting the pension. The scheme was criticized in behalf of the beneficiaries.

I will explain the double burden system after I have described the set-up of the Old Age Pension fund. This is based upon the usual private insurance principle of an interest-yielding reserve. After the scheme has been in operation for five years, the fund will be taking in each year 16 times as much as it is paying out. At the end of 10 years it will still be taking in five times as much. As a result of this storing up of payments, close to $50,000,000,000 will have been accumulated by 1980. The interest on that fund is held to be sufficient to dispose of any further contributions; to make it, in other words, self-sustaining.

There were many horrified exclamations when the suggestion was made that this reserve would be spent as received on current expenses. But this is exactly what is happening. The money is flowing into the Treasury at one end and flowing out at the other in payment of current expenses. That is one reason that the Treasury has stopped borrowing to meet the budgetary deficit. The Social Security Act has put the budget, by a back-door route, in balance, and by next June, Congress willing, there will have been a net reduction in the public debt of several hundred million dollars.

* * *

What of the Old Age Pension reserve? Well, that is filed with I O U's signed by the Treasury, or government bonds. This, I know, sounds like financial legerdemain. It is cruder than that—it is what is now generally called hocus pocus. But, granted the reserve principle for a government fund, this is what was bound to happen. Government could not very well fill a box with the actual dollars paid in. It simply took the money, spent it, and reduced its borrowing to that amount. The net is a transfer in ownership of the public debt to the Old Age Pension Account. Eventually, the account will be carrying it all. Indeed the account is a temptation to extravagant spending, in that the Government has to spend $50,000,000,000 over and above receipts by 1980, in order that the account can acquire that evidence of indebtedness. The public debt is now $37,000,000,000.

Secretary Morgenthau was responsible for the provision for a reserve fund. Obviously, as events have proved, he had budget balancing in view. The notion sounded plausible to a people who, as a result of constant reiteration by business men, persist in thinking of government as no different from any business corporation. In this case the Government was held to be acting with the wisdom of a private insurance company.

Government and a private business, however, are as different as chalk from cheese. If the fund belonged to a private insurance company, certain citizens called policyholders would be obtaining interest on money which they had lent to all citizens called the Government. A businesslike arrangement! The fund in Washington, however, is a government fund, in the custody of a branch of the Government, the Old Age Pension Account. This branch of the Government is lending money to another branch called the Treasury and being paid interest for doing so. To what does this boil down but that the same person in the form of Mr. Taxpayer is paying himself interest? That is a reductio ad absurdum, and shows that a country cannot insure itself, any more than a person can.

* * *

In a campaign speech at Milwaukee Governor Landon used a vivid simile in portraying this reductio ad absurdum. He pictured the workers bringing 6 per cent (employees, 3 per cent; employers, 3 per cent) of their wages to their father. The father was to invest the money for his sons' old age. He decided that the best way of investing the contributions was in his own I O U's, and he put these in a box with another paper promise to pay 3 per cent interest. Then he spent his sons' contributions in meeting his own regular expenses and put "the rest in various schemes that fascinated him." The real situation is not truly pictured by this illustration. For it is the people themselves who put their own I O U's in a box and decide to pay themselves interest upon them.

That interest will have to come out of their own pockets in the form of taxes, and, instead of being self-sustaining, therefore, the reserve fund means nothing at all, and old age pensions will have to be paid out of taxes as if no reserve fund existed. This is what is meant by a double levy. Old age pensions should be put on a pay-as-you go basis, financed by a new income tax system broadened at the base on the La Follette model.

Roosevelt Hits Speculation Both in Market and Press

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5—President Roosevelt, back in the capital again today to confer on problems arising from the forthcoming special session, found an opportunity to combine a criticism of stock market speculation with another of his frequent jibes at the press.

He characterized stock market speculation as "dangerous," and made his comment a direct quotation, which he gave as an answer to a qeustion as to whether James A. Farley, Democratic national chairman, had been present yesterday when Mayor LaGuardia called on Mr. Roosevelt at his town house in New York City.

Mr. Roosevelt said he felt like inventing an aphorism and said reporters might take down his words for direct quotation.

"Speculation," he said, "in news stories is just as dangerous as speculation on the stock exchange."

Asked if he had any plans to make stock investments less dangerous the President said the situation worked both ways—if it were more dangerous less people would engage in the market, and if it were not dangerous everyone would try to make money out of it.

Mr. Roosevelt showed ill-concealed irritation over questions on his interview with Mayor LaGuardia yesterday, round which all sorts of political speculation has centered. Piquancy was lent to the interview by the presence of Mr. Farley, who had backed Mr. LaGuardia's Tammany-supported adversary. Mr. Roosevelt personally has always been friendly to the New York mayor, and did not openly take sides in the past campaign. Another member of his cabinet, Harold I. Ickes, secretary of interior; made a speech for Mayor LaGuardia.

Whatever the purpose, Mr. Roosevelt's brief talk with Mayor LaGuardia has quickly aligned him with the successful mayor of America's biggest city at the moment of victory, but at whose instance the New York meeting was held is not stated. He would not comment on the result of the election today. Declaring that he supposed the only way to set "speculation" at rest was to give a complete record of the LaGuardia visit, minute by minute, the President launched into a somewhat acid time-table of the event from 2:40 when Mayor LaGuardia entered his town house to confer with him alone, to 3:05 when Mr. Farley joined them, to 3.08 when Mr. LaGuardia and Mr. Farley left. Later his party, with Harry Hopkins, boarded the train for Washington.

Answering random questions, Mr. Roosevelt said he had always favored A. F. of L.-C. I. O. peace but so far as he knew there was no administration pressure being exerted. He would soon confer with Matthew Woll, A. F. of L. vice president, he said, but this appointment was one of long standing.

Reorganization Bill First Business For Senate to Consider

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5—President Roosevelt's government reorganization bill will be the first business before the Senate at its special session, starting Nov. 15.

This was announced by Senator James F. Byrnes (D) of South Carolina as he left the White House today after conferring with the President, who returned from New York last night. Senator Byrnes is a member of the appropriations and of the banking and currency committees. He pointed out the Senate could consider his four-point version of the Administration's executive reorganization program while the house is preparing a crop surplus control bill.

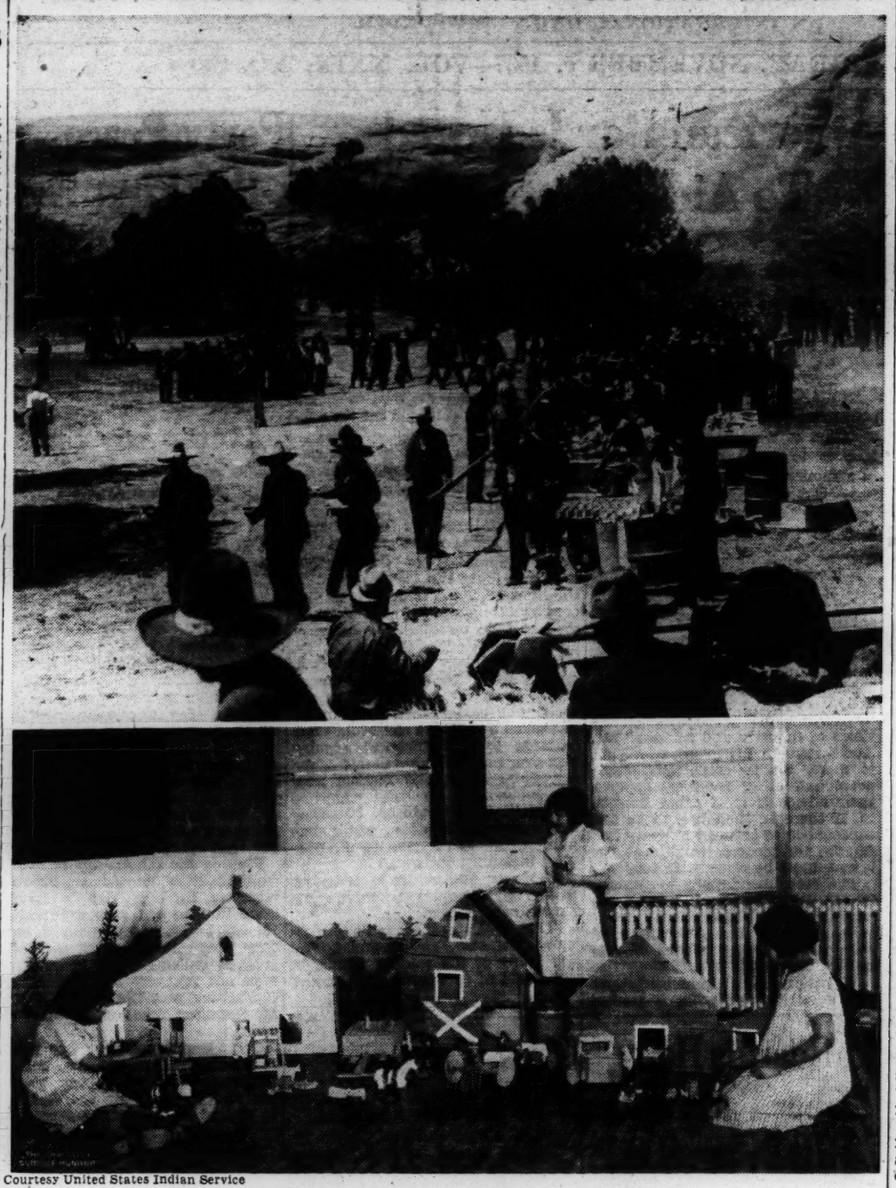
The House passed two bills late last session carrying out parts of the reorganization program; one, providing for six White House assistants, and another authorizing the President for a limited period to consolidate and abolish certain governmental bureaus and to establish a new department of public welfare. The Senate, however, has preferred to approach the problem with an omnibus bill.

Mr. Roosevelt put governmental reorganization among the very first objectives last session, and his well-known trait of persistency is illustrated by giving it first place again in the new session.

As originally recommended, independent commissions and agencies like the Interstate Commerce Commission, would have been absorbed into existing departments under the bill. This proposal brought particular attack and the idea has now been modified.

Leaving the White House today, Mr. Byrnes also said he would hold a meeting soon of the special unemployment committee heads. Mr. Byrnes said he had written every major newspaper in the country, labor leaders and governors, asking their estimate of how much relief money their cities, counties and states could spend to match federal funds.

The Schoolroom Goes to Meet the Indian



Courtesy United States Indian Service

Two Sides to Education Among Descendants of the First Americans

Upper—Navajos Assemble for Discussion of Tribal Affairs. Lower—Sioux Indian Children Make in the Classroom Things That They Have Seen on Their Reservation

Indian Schools Seek to Aid Native Culture

By Ta-De-Win

Under her tribal name, Mabel F. Knight, an adopted daughter of the Omahas, writes and lectures on Indian affairs.

Saving Our Schools
Twenty-ninth of 52 Articles

"Don't educate an Indian to be a plumber, when there is no plumbing system on his reservation. And don't teach an Indian girl to be a milliner, when her women never wear hats."

Out of this amusing admonition, voiced by a group of educators in 1928, has come a far-reaching reform in education of the American Indian. The report, made to Secretary of the Interior Hubert Work, paved the way for an important shift in emphasis from isolated boarding schools where the white man's ways were foisted upon the Indian to community schools where the Indian is encouraged to become a useful member of his own society.

Twelve hundred teachers are now enrolled in the Indian Service which maintains schools in 22 states.

Education reforms begun by W. Carson Ryan Jr., under Charles J. Rhoads, former commissioner of Indian Affairs, have been continued and expanded by Willard Beatty, present supervisor of Indian education. Lessons learned in dealing with the Indian have served to guide other agencies engaged in the task of adjusting racial minorities in various parts of the world.

"Prior to this change," says Oliver LaFarge, president of the American Association on Indian Affairs, Inc., "Indians were educated away from their traditions, homes, and every heritage they possessed as Indians, in accord with the general policy of the Indian Service to transform the Indian into a white man overnight. This has been replaced by an intelligent effort to educate the Indian to take his place in our civilization without destroying his culture, and without degrading him to the lowest level of our population."

The Reorganization Act of 1934 giving Indians certain civic and religious liberties, provides for an annual appropriation of a fund of $250,000, from which individuals may borrow money for advanced education. The Johnson-O'Malley Act, also passed in 1934, authorizes funds for Indians to attend white schools, when the two races are neighbors.

According to John Collier, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the present policy of the Indian Bureau is to "help Indians get on their own feet individually and collectively, and materially, and morally—

"We are trying," he says, "to supply schools equal to the best white schools and under the Reorganization Act we are supplying to Indians an opportunity for advanced education in colleges and professional schools.

Many Experiments

Since early times the Indians have had a series of educational experiments tried on them. The first real education work was done in mission schools. Under the theory, expressed by John C. Calhoun that "Indians should be taken under our guardianship: our opinions and not theirs ought to prevail in measures intended for their civilization and happiness," Congress in 1819 began annual appropriations of $10,000 a year to instruct Indians attending mission schools in agriculture and the rudiments of education. Control of Indian education by religious denominations continued for the next half century.

Then began the era of the government-run boarding school. Contending that the quickest way to assimilate the Indian was to take him away from his tribe and teach him white man's ways, Gen. Richard Pratt persuaded the Federal Government to set up an Indian school at Carlisle, Penna. He gathered 136 Indians from the Dakotas and Indian Territory and on Nov. 1, 1879, Carlisle School was formally opened.

It was General Pratt who convinced the public of the need for educating the Indian, and his school did much to break down prejudices and to increase understanding of the red man.

But as the boarding school idea spread, its flaws became apparent. Thousands of Indians, rounded up and shipped many miles away to boarding school, found that they still did not fit in the white man's world and yet were out of step with their tribe back home.

Native Tongue Banned

Of this "humanizing" state of Indian education, Miguel H. Trujillo, teacher in the day school at Paraje, N. M., says: "The youngsters were forbidden to speak their native language in order that they might better learn the white man's language. If the little Indians forgot and spoke as Indians, they were subjected to corporal punishment that was reminiscent of feudal times in the white man's history.

"Jails were part of the educational institutions and were used to correct those who persisted in clinging to their primitive ways and also those who managed to run away from the school and were later recaptured.

"Throughout this 're-creation' the Indian youth was made to understand that everything his parents had taught him was wrong. Reading, writing and arithmetic were taught, and trades, although far removed from the child's needs and the environment of Indian life."

Mounting criticism of the Government's whole handling of the Indian problem led Secretary Work to appoint in 1926 a commission to study the Indian and his needs. Their report recommended a decided change in educational methods. "The Indian Service," it maintained, "has not appreciated the fundamental importance of family life and community activities in the social and economic development of a people."

Many Schools Closed

Under the new plan, many of the smaller boarding schools have been closed. Formal educational patterns have been discarded. Federal authorities have come to the conclusion that tribes and individuals vary so that a standardized or uniform curriculum is undesirable.

Most Indian schools now, whether day or boarding, are planned to meet the broad needs of adults as well as the more formal education of the children. They are equipped with bathing facilities, workshops for men, and sewing, laundry and canning rooms for the women.

A Federal Arts and Crafts Board has recently been set up to encourage the Indians to improve the standards of their native products. Pottery, rugs, baskets and silver must meet certain tests before they are allowed to carry the federal trade-mark assuring the purchaser that they are real hand-made goods. Under the impetus of this standardiing and marketing system, the older members of the tribe are taking renewed interest in passing their time-honored skills and patterns along to the young people.

In some respects Indian educational opportunities still lag far behind the wishes of those who planned the new program. There is complaint, particularly by Indian girls, that even the larger boarding schools do not equip them to go into the white man's world to hold jobs; that the ideal for them to return to their reservation or community group and become home-makers has been over-emphasized; that elimination of the more formal type of education in boarding schools has led to difficulties for students desiring to qualify for college and university entrance. And with all the improvement, some 10,000 Indian children still have no school facilities at all.

But friends of the Indian are not discouraged. "With adequate financial support and an increased sharing of responsibility for the school program with local groups, excellent education for Indians should become a fact," says Laurence E. Lindley, Washington representative of the Indian Rights Association.

Tomorrow's article appears in the education page.

C. I. O. Joins Attack On Windsor's Aide

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (AP)—An official of the C. I. O. joined leaders of the American Federation of Labor last night in deploring the Duke of Windsor's choice of Charles E. Bedeaux, an industrial engineer, as the guide for his forthcoming survey of American labor and housing conditions.

Meantime, the White House announced that the Windsors would "come to tea" with President Roosevelt on Nov. 12. In the absence of Mrs. Roosevelt, on a lecture tour, Mrs. James Roosevelt Jr., wife of the President's eldest son, will be hostess.

LaGuardia Hails Labor Party Aid, Hits Bronx G.O.P.

(Continued from Page 1)

Presidency of the Bronx as a result of a Democratic-Republican combination which contributed the sole organization Democrat to the new Board of Estimate in the re-election of James J. Lyons as borough head.

Throughout the campaign the Mayor denounced the Bronx County Republican Chairman, John J. Knewitz, incumbent of a county post by Democratic beneficence, charging that Mr. Knewitz was joined with the forces of the Democratic boss there, Edward J. Flynn, to defeat the American Labor Party candidate, Isidore Nagler. The Knewitz organization produced a candidate who made no campaign, but furnished the sufficient margin of votes to re-elect the Flynn candidate, Mr. Lyons.

"It was," the Mayor declared, "an outstanding example of political double-crossing and political dishonesty. The Republican leader in the Bronx for a long time has played a disgraceful role in politics, and now stands convicted of a cowardly betrayal and hold-out. He sacrificed two judges and a Borough President to hold his county job and a salary increase. . . . This is the type of man who has brought politics to a low level, and the quicker we remove him the better for the entire community."

Job to Vanish

Mr. Knewitz's County Clerk job is destined to oblivion on Jan. 1 at the hands of a Board of Estimate sympathetic to county reform by a constitutional mandate which has been shelved two years by Democratic majorities in the Municipal Assembly.

The future of the American Labor Party, the Mayor said, depended on its ability to shoulder responsibility with victory as a clean party with a lofty program, but he added that he believed after 20 years every political party ought to be disbanded.

"If you continue to have in mind the interests of the people and put aside personal ambitions," he continued, "you will do everything that is hoped for you at the moment."

Mayor LaGuardia stressed his non-political rule of administration, saying that by the time next July came around, the labor group, too, might be denouncing his attitude to political parties.

"It will be just the same as in the past," he said. "I am too old to change."

The Mayor decried the plentiful discussion of his political future, with predictions ranging to the United States Senate, the Vice-Presidency and even the Presidency by 1940. That kind of talk about the successful candidate followed every election, he said, but the job to which he had been re-elected required all his time and attention.

Eye Kept on the Ball

"No man can do a good job as Mayor of New York if he has his eye on some other place," he continued. "It's like a man trying to play golf. He has got to keep his eye on the ball, because if he lets other people divert his attention, he will slice the ball and send it into the rough.

"I found the ball in the rough here four years ago. Now I have got it in the clear, and I have all the work I can do to keep it there."

Despite the Mayor's disclaimer, however, his prominence in the political horoscope continued a major topic in all quarters here today.

It was seen, moreover, that the majority of the men who rode in to victory with him for the city's other chief elective offices last Tuesday present a future candidate slate of unique potentiality, particularly for the Republican horizon.

Barton a Factor

Thus there is Bruce Barton, representative-elect in the Seventeenth Congressional District; Thomas E. Dewey, first in 20 years to defeat Tammany for New York County District Attorney; Newbold Morris, 35-year-old City Council President-elect, and Stanley M. Isaacs, Bull Moose Republican and president-elect of the Borough of Manhattan.

On the Democratic side are the names of Dr. Joseph D. McGoldrick, City Comptroller-elect, Fusion-Democrat and independent young Columbia law professor, and Charles A. Poletti, young Supreme Court justice-elect and the only candidate supported by Tammany who was nominated by all the anti-Tammany groups that united on the LaGuardia ticket.

Meanwhile, the Mayor is walking to his swivel chair in his City Hall office this week over a new floor covering—the skin of a tiger that was the gift of Harold Fowler, First Deputy Police Commissioner. The latter is a big game hunter, and the ear of his trophy for the Mayor credited with the collapse of Tammany was tagged as follows: "Habitat, New York City; wounded by F. H. LaGuardia Nov. 7, 1933; killed by F. H. LaGuardia, Nov. 2, 1937."

Mayor LaGuardia today had set in motion the machinery for his new term, beginning on Jan. 1, with procedure for the appointment of his official family. Following a federal precedent under which all cabinet members submit their resignations each presidential quadrennial, the Mayor has asked all his city commissioners to comply with this pattern.

While it is expected that he will reappoint a majority of the departmental heads, with the possible exception of Budget Director Leo J. McDermott, who angered the Mayor by including salary increases for political favorites in the 1938 budget, the Mayor has several consolidations to make under the new city charter.

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Social Security Law Scrutiny Started by Advisory Council

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (AP)—Twenty-four persons began today an analysis of the two-year-old social security law.

Their purpose was to recommend changes, if any seem advisable, to perfect the largest tax plan and the most sweeping insurance system yet projected by the American Government.

Thirty-four million wage earners have a stake in these deliberations.

They are the men and women who hold, or are soon to hold, Social Security numbers. They have reason to be hopeful that, because of taxes which they are paying for the purpose, they will not be penniless in old age or in need during periods of unemployment.

The study started today was not undertaken primarily for the settlement of any controversy.

Differing Opinions

To report that one group asserts the present law is dangerous on the one hand, or bunglingly ineffective on the other, while an opposing group champions the law as it stands, would be to exaggerate expressed differences of opinion.

Criticism by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan of the procedure, and particularly of the prodigious reserve fund involved, led to setting up the advisory council by the Senate Finance Committee and the Social Security Board.

Vigorously deploring the present arrangements, Senator Vandenberg said:

"The wage earners of the nation could have been spared the awful burden of pouring 50 billions of its resources into this fictitious (social security) fund."

He called the law itself a "typical example of the gross extent to which humane and lofty purposes are being often subverted by hasty, ill-digested shotgun legislation."

The Senator said that he voted for the Social Security Act and that he believes in its objectives, but he added:

"I do not believe that we should decline cold-bloodedly to analyze its mathematics in behalf of betterment."

Re-evaluate Concepts

On the other hand, the law's administrator, Chairman A. J. Altmeyer of the Social Security Board, does not hold out for the law exactly as it is. He said:

"We must continuously re-evaluate our concepts of social insurance—of what it is intended to do and what it can do; of how it operates and how it will affect the sum total of national welfare."

The American Federation of Labor executive council recently supported Senator Vandenberg's criticism of the reserve fund, saying its accumulation easily could give rise to "undesirable political practices."

The advisory council studying the act includes representatives of labor as well as of industry and the public. Mr. Vandenberg estimated the group would take several months to complete any recommendations.

At the first meeting today the council choose J. Douglas Brown, of Princeton University to be chairman.

The tentative agenda agreed upon included early payments for old age insurance, extension of Social Security to groups not now covered, insurance for workers disabled before 65, and the size and disposition of reserve funds for old age insurance.

Bar Urged to Aid Industry

(Continued from Page 1)

and our judges are practically all lawyers.

"Attention has been called to the alleged lessening of influence which the lawyer has upon public opinion and problems of the day. So far has it gone that even those high in government office have not hesitated to assail the intellectual leadership of the legal profession as unjustified, or as being twisted for self-serving or client-serving purposes.

Affects Social Order

"The inculcation of a deep-seated prejudice in the public mind against the legal profession cannot but affect our whole social order. Lawyers are not only trained thinkers, but they are also disciples of fixed principles of human relationships. Without such principles, there is no democracy and no freedom."

In addition to personal leadership, lawyers also must help to save business morality and leadership, Dr. Javits told the Christian Science Monitor correspondent here. He condemned "the case-hardened outlook of the traditional corporation lawyer" as responsible at least in part for discredit suffered by business during the depression.

"Owners of businesses are still the most substantial members in every community," he said. "It is the rehabilitation of their business morals and ethics which the lawyer must take in hand. That rehabilitation he can only carry through effectively if he recognizes the new social obligations of business and advises business men how properly to fulfill them."

Because the influence of the lawyer is in the direction of solving governmental problems within codified law rather than by fiat, it is highly important that the lawyer regain his position of intellectual leadership, Mr. Javits believes. Otherwise, he says, there may be a sharp swing either to the right or left.

"In the days of the agitation for American independence, in the drafting of the Constitution, and in the days of reconstruction after the Civil War, lawyers were the prophets," he added. "There is sad need for such prophecy today."

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Conversation Always Turns to Duce

By Edward B. Hitchcock
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The appearance of Italy, contrasted with pre-Fascist days, is depicted in eight articles: "Italy Revisited." They are not intended to embrace a discussion of the moral aspects of dictatorship, but rather to present an objective picture of the country today. This article is the seventh.

There is no doubt about it that a listening-ear is a valuable asset, especially in Italy where the people have always loved to talk, and where they talk now, aplenty, even though their talk is pretty much a unanimous hymn of praise.

For the people of Italy are all saying the same thing, if not singing the same song. "O Sole Mio" has been pretty much displaced by "Giovinezza," except in places frequented by foreigners, where the orchestras still bring out the old tunes and play them to the applause of the visitors. But all Italy is crying "Evviva il Duce!"

It has been suggested that maybe the regimentation which has been under way during the last 15 years has had its effect. By every known means, the Government of Italy has been dinning into the ears of the people of Italy the idea that they must love their Duce, that he is their saviour, that without him nobody knows what might happen. The youth of Italy has been cast in the Fascist mold and knows nothing else. But there are plenty of middle-aged persons who remember the Italy of yesterday and some of them might be expected to have longings for that other day.

Your commentator, having lived in Italy even before the Fascist Era, has a good many friends who have a certain degree of confidence in him and know that they can talk freely to him. But there was no difference between what old friends said and what new ones had to offer. It was the same with all: praise for the Duce, even if some criticism might be hinted of the lesser officials of the Government, and when it must have been difficult to voice such praise.

Everything Is Molto Bene

The humbler people, the contadini, the fishermen, the manual laborers might be expected to have definite views about the government. Italians of this class are great talkers, loving to stand around in the piazza and gossip, always having opinions even on subjects of which they know nothing.

Hear then from one such, a peasant, whose father was likewise a tiller of the soil, and his father before him. This man had his own gardens and vines, his little white-washed house with roses and bougainvillea overflowing its wall, chickens and a couple of pigs, half a dozen children and his good wife, all natives of the same place where he had been born. When he was asked how things were going he replied:

"Molto bene, Signorino! Spaghetti costs a little more than it used to. I have to pay more taxes. But this Mussolini is the great man. He will bring better times to Italy—if he lives.

"How do I like the Government? The Parliament? Oh, isn't there any? Well, I don't know much about that. I guess it's all right. The Duce says it is. I believe in him and what he says I believe. If it isn't all right, he'll make it all right. You wait and see. Yes everything is molto bene!"

Complete Change in Attitude

I remember the ardor with which a young Liberal talked to me of the Italian Premier. When last I talked with him, eight or nine years ago, it was "thumbs-down" on Fascism and he was inclined to think the Duce something of a charlatan. He did not think then that he could hold the power very long. That wasn't reasonable to expect.

Putting over a political coup was one thing, but continuing to rule a country like Italy was a task that required abilities of quite another sort. The man would probably be swept out of the dictatorship as swiftly as he had been hurtled into it. But, ah, that was some time ago. Now this same man was able to recall what he had said to me then, because he is an honest man; but his own views have changed.

"Oh, well, what can I say? I was wrong! That's all." Thus he summarized this astonishing change of heart.

"I know now that Benito Mussolini is a great man, a genius, one of the few in world history. No fair-minded person will dare to deny that he was the right man in the right place as far as Italy is concerned. He has certainly wrought miracles here.

"It has cost us something. It has cost us a lot of money, it's true, and some other less material things which I was about to say we never had! But what we have lost is nothing like as important as what we have gained. The Duce has given us a new pride in being Italians. He has helped us to attain a degree of self-sufficiency unknown to us in modern times. He has pushed Italy up to claim its place in the sun among the great powers."

Superfluous Banks Closed

An old friend of mine is a banker in Southern Italy. He was born of humble parentage but through natural aptitude and close application he has been steadily advanced. He heads a branch bank of a long string of banks in an important center. He is a Fascist and bears the title of "Commendatore." But he has never forgotten that he has come up from the people: he is proud of that fact and so are his friends in every walk of life. Everybody who knows him sees him as a thoroughly honest man and always sincere. That is why what he says has extra weight.

"What the Government has done for the banking system of Italy is one of its most successful undertakings," said this man. "We had far too many banks in Italy—that is, far too many separate institutions. Many of them were pretty frail institutions without much money back of them or much financial acumen and experience in their management. In times of crisis and emergency they failed right and left. It began to amount to a holocaust. Until the Government several years ago assumed closer control of financial activity in Italy.

"In March, 1936, a sweeping reform was enacted with unified control of all savings and deposit banks and of the financial market in general. There is now centralization of control in a ministerial committee at Rome of which the Duce is chief. A Bank of Issue is at the apex of the system. It is really the bankers' bank. It supervises and inspects all credit activities and all stock market movements. Commercial banks are now public utilities under the eye of the state. The banking system has been transformed much along the lines of the Federal Reserve in the United States. Italy is strong financially because of this fact."

Forecasts Greater Work

I have the pleasure of personal friendship with an Italian army officer who has devoted his career to building up an important corps. He is beloved and respected by every one who knows him—and he is widely known. He has grown to be a great admirer of the Duce and of his achievements. He thinks there is nothing transitory about his greatness but believes that it will last and grow.

This officer told me that Benito Mussolini was once a private in his regiment. When the question of promotions to non-commissioned officerships was once up for consideration at a conference of commissioned officers, the name of Mussolini was suggested for a corporalship. But he was turned down (at that time) because he was considered to be too ardent a Socialist and dangerous to army discipline!

"I have never mentioned that fact to the Duce in these later years of his greatness," said the old officer. "But I know that he remembers from the twinkle in his eye when we meet. I was once his commanding officer. Now that he is my commander he never shows by so much as a flicker that there has been any change in relationship. He still salutes me when we meet, even though he is no longer my corporal."

Yes, the major theme of Italy's hymn of praise is laudation for the Duce, with only infrequent minor chords on taxes, high cost of living, personal difficulties. On the whole it must be seen that every conversation leads inevitably, if circuitously, to acknowledgment of the good work that the Duce has done for Italy since he came into power.

Business Is Looking Up

British International Photos

"Who'll Buy a Bucket and Spade?"
A Hawker of Children's Buckets and Spades on the Sands of England's South Coast Has Built a Novel Frame Device for Displaying His Wares

Australian Arbitration Plan Averts a Costly Coal Strike

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—The Australian system of industrial arbitration and conciliation achieved a triumph recently by averting a threatened general strike in the New South Wales coal fields north, south and west of Sydney.

Hope had almost gone, a compulsory conference called by the State Industrial Commission seemed to have failed, and the final preparations were being made for a long and costly strike when settlement of the dispute was reached.

Negotiations between Miners' Federation officials and colliery owners' representatives had proceeded for many weeks. These had finally resulted in a flat rejection of the miners' claims, which had included a demand for a 30-hour week and a bid for high wages that was almost as contentious a matter.

Views Apart at First

Early negotiations at the compulsory conference, at which Justice Cantor presided, indicated so wide a divergence of views that prospects of averting a strike were slim. But Justice Cantor never lost patience and under his methods of peaceful persuasion, a settlement was hammered out at a final session lasting twelve hours.

The terms of settlement provided for a 10 per cent increase in all contract rates and 5 per cent increase for day labor and for youths. The increase of 10 per cent was short of the miners' claims, which were for the return of the 12½ per cent cut imposed as a depression measure in 1930 after an 18-month lockout.

The total concessions will give a higher aggregate rate than that before the lockout. The miners' leaders declared the wage increases represented the greatest gain for the miners for many years, and at least equal to the maximum that could have been gained by a successful strike.

Big Gain in Wages

It is estimated that the wage increases will mean about £250,000 more wages a year. And the cost, including that of two State conferences called by the Miners' Federation for their district officials, was less than £1000.

The most important item outstanding now is the question of pensioning elderly men in the industry. The owners asserted at the compulsory conference that this was a problem for the State Government, not for the industry. The miners will send a deputation to Premier Bertram Stevens to press the matter. Some headway was made by the miners on overtime, but the question of a shorter working-week was put aside for future consideration.

Spanish Factions Expected to Favor Plea

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 5—Favorable response is confidently expected here to the British request to both sides in Spain to allow the withdrawal of foreigners. The British note, embodying the decision of the Non-Intervention Committee on this subject is expected to be in the hands of the Valencia and Salamanca Governments tonight or at the latest tomorrow.

The precise terms are being kept secret for the time being but they are known to follow the lines already laid down in the Non-Intervention Committee.

A further point, which the British demarches strongly emphasize, is the desire for speedy replies. Hope is expressed in Downing Street that only a week or 10 days will elapse before the next step is taken, namely appointment of commissions to proceed to Spain to estimate the number of foreigners on both sides and to suggest a method for withdrawing them.

LONDON, Nov. 5 (AP)—Britain sent urgent notes to the Spanish Government and to the Insurgent regime today, asking approval of a new Non-Intervention Committee plan for withdrawing foreign soldiers from the civil war armies.

Telegrams were sent to the British Charge d'Affaires at Valencia for Spanish Government authorities, and to the British Ambassador at Hendaye for delivery to Gen. Francisco Franco.

Apparently, marking the first genuine progress after months of wrangling and deadlock, the impending move seemed to find the Non-Intervention delegates rather apathetic.

Some were encouraged, but pointed to many difficulties to be overcome before the thousands of foreign soldiers on both sides could be cleared out. Others held the view that it was "a case of locking the stable door after the horse is stolen."

The European nations in the Non-Intervention accord were still far from complete agreement on the full scope of the British neutrality plan. Soviet Russia, while accepting the British resolution detailing the withdrawal scheme, yesterday reserved her stand on the granting of belligerent rights to the two sides of the war.

Barcelona Traffic Lights Blink After Year's Dark

BARCELONA, Spain, Nov. 5 (AP)—This city celebrated its designation as the new "temporary" capital of Government Spain by putting its traffic light system—dark for over a year—back in blinking order.

The reason given for the public improvement was the increased street traffic. The lights are turned off soon after dusk, however, as a precaution against air raids.

Seamen Accuse Officers

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 5 (AP)—Fourteen seamen of the Algic, ordered held for a federal grand jury on mutiny charges, swore out warrants yesterday charging two officers of the government-owned freighter with involuntary manslaughter.

United States Commissioner James K. Cullen issued the warrants against Second Mate Ernest B. Watters and Third Mate John F. Pike shortly after he ordered the seamen held.

The sailors, released on bonds of $500 each, contended the negligence of the officers contributed to the drowning of Howell V. Gill, a sailor, who tried to go ashore at Victoria, Brazil. Four of the seamen testified before Commissioner Cullen that Mr. Gill and three other men got into a small boat which swamped. The sailors said they ran to the two officers and asked permission to lower one of the Algic's boats.

"Pike refused," Seaman David Tuttle testified, "and said there would be no boats lowered, because the men had taken the small boat and it was their own fault."

The sailors were accused of turning off steam in Montevideo, Uruguay, so non-union stevedores could not handle cargo.

"I do not find the conduct of you men grave in any way," Mr. Cullen said, "but there is evidence of your insubordination. I, therefore, find, under the law, (you) subject to the criminal statute for willful neglect of duty and disobedience of your master's orders."

Outlaw Strike, Says Green

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (AP)—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, said yesterday that the strike of seamen aboard the steamer Algic at Montevideo several weeks ago was an "outlaw strike," not "tolerated or approved" by the A. F. of L.

Five O'Clock Club Celebrates Birth—Then Dissolves

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5—Philadelphia's famous Five O'Clock Club recently celebrated simultaneously its fifty-fourth anniversary and its dissolution.

Ten members remained to attend the final meeting, which was actually held at 12:30 p. m. in the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel — with curtains drawn to simulate the darkening hour of 5.

Membership had always been held to 35 and the decision to disband was finally reached when it fell to the following ten well-known Philadelphia names: Colonel Louis J. Kolb, president; J. Hampton Moore, secretary-treasurer; Joseph R. Grundy; Francis Shunk Brown; John Kent Kane; Edward T. Stotesbury; J. S. W. Holton; William I. Schaffer; Henry W. Moore and Joseph Wayne, Jr.

At their final gathering these leading citizens called each other by their first names, according to the time-honored custom of the club, ate oysters standing, and sat to green turtle soup, roast turkey and Nesselrode pudding.

G. E. to Test Television

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (AP)—The General Electric Company of Schenectady, N. Y., has asked the Federal Communications Commission for authority to build four new television broadcast stations for experimental radio television development.

The company told the commission it also intended to carry on a television receiver development program in conjunction with the transmission of aerial moving pictures to determine the type of apparatus that must be supplied for public needs.

The commission said the application was the first filed for the 44,000 to 50,000-kilocycle band designated as a television channel under the recent allocation of frequencies which open up what has hitherto been regarded as the "no man's land" of the ether.

The company told the commission "little seems to be known" as to the value of the field required for affording a satisfactory television signal.

The company said it expected, if the new stations were authorized, to obtain propagation data on transmitter ranges, field strength and signal to noise ratios in both urban and rural localities.

Two of the stations would be located at Albany, N. Y., and Easton, Conn. Both would operate on frequencies from 44,000 to 50,000 kilocycles with 10,000 watts power for visual transmission and 3000 watts for sound signals.

The other two would operate at Schenectady, N. Y., with 40 watts power for visual transmission only on similar frequencies.

Commission officials forecast the applications would be granted if no interference develops with existing licenses.

Rare Chinese Murals At Toronto Museum Held 'Masterpieces'

TORONTO, Nov. 5 (CP)—Huge Chinese murals soon will be on display in the Royal Ontario Museum and Prof. C. T. Currelly, curator, said that he considers three of them among the world's greatest paintings.

The Chinese murals were saved from rebel soldiers by Buddhist monks, who cut them out of temple walls along with a few inches' thickness of clay on which they had been painted.

In Toronto the clay backing was ground away. Then canvas and composition boards were used to replace it. As a result, Dr. Currelly said, the masterpieces of Chinese art will be "good for another thousand years."

In addition, the museum has acquired a Chinese library of 45,000 volumes in which there is an encyclopaedia of 1000 volumes. These with other Chinese treasures and relics in the Royal Ontario Museum help to make Toronto one of world's leading cities in respect to collections of objects related to the rise and development of Chinese civilization, Dr. Currelly said.

Labor Board Halts Weirton Steel Quiz

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, Nov. 5 (AP)—The National Labor Relations Board adjourned the Weirton Steel hearing until Nov. 22 after hearing a witness testify he was seriously injured by anti-union men while at work in the company's mill last May 5.

Costas Lanbros said a group of men grabbed him and threw him against a bench in the tin mill at Weirton, W. Va. He testified he was afraid to return to work after recovering.

Attorney Isadore Polier of the labor board counsel asked for adjournment of the inquiry into charges that the company intimidated workers against joining the C. I. O.

Wichita Completed

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5 (AP)—The Wichita, eighteenth and last of the cruisers built by the United States under the limitations of the London treaty, will be launched Nov. 16 at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. Miss Margaret Ayres, daughter of William A. Ayres, chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, will be the sponsor.

Canadians to Boost Ocean Freight Rates

MONTREAL, Nov. 5 (CP)—Advances in trans-Atlantic freight rates within the jurisdiction of the Canadian freight conferences will go into effect Jan. 1, W. C. Sproule, secretary of the conferences, announces.

A "general revision" of ocean freight rates is now under consideration by the conferences, Mr. Sproule said. "Most of the changes," he declared, "will become effective Jan. 1, 1938, and will show advances in the present rates."

They are necessary, he asserted, to "bring earnings in line with operating expenses, which have increased greatly during the last few years and recently very sharply." For a number of years, he said, carriers in the Canadian service had suffered severe losses; and even with many full-cargo sailings now, earnings did not meet expenses and provide for replacements and "reasonable interest."

World freight rates on the sea have been increasing rapidly in the last six to eight months, Mr. Sproule declared in further explanation of the proposal. In many cases, tramps with no regular schedules had been charted at rates "far in excess of regular liners."

Philadelphia Safety Promoted by Mayor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5—Opening the "Pedestrian Safety Months" of November and December, Mayor S. Davis Wilson first gave a radio talk from City Hall and then dispatched the first of four double-decker "safety buses" on an eight-week journey over city streets, preaching the gospel of safe walking through loudspeakers, displays and literature.

The Mayor advised children and adult pedestrians to cross only at crossings, refrain from playing in the streets, make sure no cars are approaching before crossing anywhere, avoid stepping out from behind parked cars, obey safety patrols and police officers, and wait for the green light or pedestrian signal before crossing.

'Mum' Show Opens

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (AP)—More than 25,000 multi-colored blossoms invited public inspection today at the annual chrysanthemum show in Department of Agriculture greenhouses.

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Before making your purchase, for the Festive Season, visit the well-stocked establishment of
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Roberts: Who's your tailor?
Marshall: Why? Do you like the new overcoat?
Roberts: Very much. It sits well on your shoulders and round your neck—sure signs of good making.
Marshall: What do you think of the cloth?
Roberts: It feels good. Warm I should think, and it ought to wear well.
Marshall: Since you've convinced yourself that it's good—I'll tell you where I got it—The Fifty Shilling Tailors.
Roberts: But my dear chap . . .
Marshall: Didn't think they turned out stuff like this, eh?
Roberts: Frankly no. And is it as well finished inside?
Marshall: Absolutely. No need to fear anything there. I've tried them out on suits, flannels and all kinds of things and I've never had cause to complain.
Roberts: I suppose it WILL wear?
Marshall: If past experience is anything to go by, it certainly will. I've still got a brown overcoat I bought from them two years ago—and it's still quite all right.
Roberts: Well—give them their due—they've done a good job in that overcoat. And for 50/- it's marvellous value.
Marshall: They've saved me pounds—AND I'm better dressed than I could ever afford to be before.
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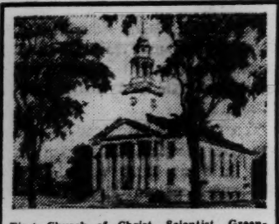

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New York-to-Bermuda Flight Rivals Tales of Magic Carpet

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. Le Tour

On a recent morning, Mme. Le Tour and I, bundled in heavy wraps, were being pushed and bumped about New York's busy, roaring streets. Five hours later we were lolling on one of Bermuda's expansive beaches, reveling in warm sunshine and the tranquil ways of the semi-tropics—770 miles, as the airplane flies, from America's largest city.

New York to Bermuda, or vice versa, on the swift wings of a giant Clipper ship in five fleeting hours—770 miles of skylarking 10,000 feet above the dappled surface of a sluggish sea. From the land of motorcars to narrow streets where bicycles and clopping horses are the sole and ubiquitous means of conveyance. That is the transition made possible by the semi-weekly service of Pan American Airways.

Just another day's work—or rather, a half a day's work for the Clipper's crew of seven, but for the passengers a journey from autumn back into midsummer. That is the paramount impression remaining with us after a flying trip to and from Bermuda via Pan American Airways.

When we first thought of flying, we assumed, as probably do many others, that the rates would be beyond our purse. But we found this not to be so. Pan American Airways offers two weekly services to Bermuda. One is called the mid-week service at the special rate of $100 round trip with a nine-day stopover limit. This trip leaves on Wednesday and returns on Thursday. The other trip leaves on Friday and returns Sunday, with the round-trip fare of $180 allowing a four-month stopover privilege with tickets interchangeable for a trip one way by the Furness Line boat if the traveler so desires. The mid-week service originally was established for the limited time of 10 weeks in order to acquaint people with the possibilities of air travel, but has become so popular that Pan American officials have announced its continuance until further notice.

* * *

For the busy man or woman, who finds it necessary to limit holidays to a two weeks period or even less, this flying service offers a solution. For, by flying both ways, something like 86 hours are saved—and 86 hours in Bermuda is a vacation in itself.

During the past summer the Clipper ship has left from Port Washington, Long Island, but as freezing weather approaches Pan American will move their flying boat to Baltimore's Chesapeake Bay. Next year it is expected that New York's North Beach will be available. If so, it will do away with that irksome, $2-per-head journey to Port Washington. North Beach is about 15 minutes from Times Square.

From Boston we reached New York aboard American Airline's flagship, Ohio, and, after "weighing in" at the Pan American office and completing simple Government formalities (no passports needed), motored to Port Washington where the Clipper ship awaited us.

Seventeen expectant passengers, beside ourselves, occupied the spacious cabin. Michael, the genial steward, saw that all were comfortably seated and belts fastened.

"All ready, Pilot Grey."

* * *

Cutting through the water at a terrific rate of speed, the flying pullman rose quickly into the air and headed her blunt nose toward the coral reefs and white houses of Bermuda. The first hour or so was spent peering out of portholes, watching the crew manipulate the controls, or strolling about the ship. She sped along some 10,000 feet in the air at the rate of 180 miles an hour, which one only realizes by looking at the speed guage. Except for the great expanse below and the roar of the motors, it was like riding on a railroad train, so smooth was the journey. Vagabond clouds drift far below; the ocean looks like a seething mass of cooling lava, billowing on to distant lands.

The time for luncheon arrives—luncheon in the clouds. As this is announced the realization comes that the ship has traversed 300 miles, or practically one half of the distance.

At our luncheon table was Capt. William Armstrong, area manager for the British Imperial Airways. Captain Armstrong was returning to his home in Bermuda to complete preparations for the Cavalier's resumption of Bermuda to New York service. The British Imperial flying ship has been under repairs. Captain Armstrong made the trip exceptionally enjoyable by recounting some interesting phases of aviation experienced in his 20 years as a pilot. He has made several major survey flights for his company in the Far East. Both Pan American Airways and the British Imperial Airways, although two separate companies, are working hand-in-hand to facilitate New York to Bermuda travel, and in the near future will collaborate in more extensive air travel.

The captain of our ship was Pilot Grey. He made frequent visits to our quarters and chatted with the passengers, informing us of our location, speed, and other fascinating facts about the ship. Once he remarked that we had just passed over the steamer Monarch of the Furness Line. We could not see her due to a cloud area, but our radio operator had contacted the ship and had received her exact position.

* * *

The passengers on the flight were all congenial and one of the pastimes which brought much fun was guessing our altitude. Captain Armstrong's guess was about 14,000 feet.

"I should say about 7000 feet," said the steward.

I said 10,000 feet. When the steward returned from the pilot's quarters his answer was, much to my surprise, "10,000 feet." So triumphed the novice!

Then came the cry, "Land ho." Necks craned through portholes and there, a black line across the horizon, loomed Bermuda, its little white houses dotting the verdant landscape like tiny chalk marks.

We glided into our landing at Darrell's Island from a frosty 24 to a balmy 70, almost before we could get our overcoats off. With the afternoon still young, a speed boat transported us to Hamilton.

* * *

Our luggage was quickly transported into a carriage and we were back to the horse and buggy days as we creaked along Queen Street, with its two-story coral buildings, glistening white, to the spacious Hamilton hotel. As we went to the windows of our splendid suite the far reaching vistas of Hamilton harbor greeted us, its waters a shimmering expanse of infinite blue. For an evening's entertainment we found dancing on the Hamilton's roof-garden especially delightful because of the cool, refreshing breezes that wafted in from the sea. That same evening, as we entered the dining room, the orchestra, assuming we were honey-mooners, struck up the wedding march. It was a pleasant gesture, but the joke was on the musicians for the reception was five years late.

Three days in Bermuda were delightfully spent exploring the island by carriage and bicycle, with swimming at Coral beach. The time for departure from this enchanted isle arrived all too soon, but the thrill of our return flight made up for the regret one feels in leaving.

We arrived in Port Washington about 2 o'clock, and after a two hour journey thence to Newark airport, we boarded the American Airline plane at 5:40 for Boston arriving home at 8 o'clock.

So, it was, breakfast in Bermuda; luncheon in the clouds; and dinner in Massachusetts. Sounds incredible, but this is the century of flight!

From Top to Bottom in Five Hours

Pan American Airways; Rittase; Clyde H. Sunderland; Black Star

Flying From New York to Bermuda by Pan American Clipper Ship

Mexico to Be Goal Of Number of Tours Planned for Winter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F., Nov. 5—This city, again the travel goal of thousands of winter vacationists, is featured in the program of seven major transportation systems, which offer a series of 15-day rail-water and 12-day all-rail tours, with all expenses excepting meals on trains included in one fare. Havana, exotic resort capital of Cuba, is visited on the rail-water tour.

Rich in Aztec lore, in the wealth of the early civilization of the Americas, Mexico is as modern as it is ancient. While its atmosphere, its color, are derived from the early days of the Conquistadores, the Aztecs and the Incas, its modern resorts, public buildings and palaces are different and foreign, yet as up-to-date as a continental metropolis.

Sightseeing tours embrace all of the most interesting points within the city of Mexico and throughout the surrounding territory, with excursions to the Pramids of Teothihuacan, Xochimilco, the floating gardens and the Desert of the Lions. A tour of the city by motor visits the Zocalo, the National Palace containing Diego Rivera's murals, the Cathedral, Museum, Fine Arts Palace, Chapultepec Castle, Jai-Alai Fronton and the Art Gallery of San Carlos.

Participating in the program are the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, the New York Central System; the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Missouri Pacific, the National Railways of Mexico and the Mexican Railway, with the New York & Cuba Mail Steamship Company furnishing transportation by water.

Plodding Husker Routs 19 Hurrying Rivals in the Mud

MARSHALL, Mo., Nov. 5 (AP)—A big, shy Minnesota farmer, Ray Hanson of Bingham Lake, wore the nation's cornhusking crown today because he refused to be ruffled by 19 impatient rivals as rain slashed across his face and mud sucked at his shoes.

The handsome six-footer carried away $100 for 80 minutes of work on a soaked Missouri cornfield yesterday. Methodically, while others surged ahead, he took his time and whipped the best huskers of nine other Corn Belt states, among them boys from the tall corn state of Iowa, which has captured six of the last 13 contests.

When it was all over, the man who has been in 26 contests and four previous nationals without winning, was so abashed he laughingly mixed up his lines for sound cameras. Later he confided:

"This championship kinda caught me by surprise. I had my mind on somethin' else.

"You see, our Minnesota champion, Harry Brown, beat me for the state title by three tenths of a bushel and I kept sayin' to myself all the way down I was goin' to beat him if I didn't do anything else. Well, I beat him—and all the others."

Rain was the motif of this corn field extravaganza. Just as the contest was started at noon by a bomb set off electrically from New York by the Secretary of Agriculture, Henry A. Wallace, rain began falling.

It rained so hard on the contestants that when it was over huskers like Noble Goodman of Ohio ripped off their shirts, wiped their muddy feet with them, and left them in the field.

Rain beat a steady tattoo on the building where the judges worked. It was a slow process which led them down to Hanson.

"The winner" they finally shouted. A splash of feet in the mud outside and the news was on the way to that small portion of the crowd which stuck it out.

Mr. Hanson didn't shuck as much corn as many others but he shucked it cleaner and came out with 21.38 bushels. That was far under the world mark of more than 41 bushels set by Elmer Carlson of Iowa but was easily better than the 17.84 bushels credited to Cecil Vining of Kansas.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VAN ORIN, Ill., Nov. 5—As if they were going to a world series game, some 50,000 people crowded on Frank Grisell's farm near here recently to see Illinois cornhuskers snap off ears from the tall stalks. When the signal sounded 12 contestants launched into an 80-minute fray.

Tour-a-bouts

From Cairo, Egypt, comes word that a fascinating automobile tour is now open to the oasis of Siwa in the Libyan desert, where beehive dwellings built of mud and bricks, rock salt, and stone from ancient temples rise tier on tier, sometimes reaching a height of almost 200 feet, veritable skyscrapers of mud which more than once have crumpled under a cloudburst. Siwa oasis is the site of the famed temple of Jupiter Amon of the ancients. The trip to Siwa is made comfortable and easy by the new route from Alexandria via the attractive little Mediterranean resort of Mersa Matruh.

* * *

In Vorarlberg's Kleinwals valley, a natural bridge crosses the Schwarzwasser stream. It is composed of furrowed chalk-stone, has a span of 13 feet and in the middle, three pine-trees are growing.

* * *

With travel to Hawaii and the South Seas the heaviest on record, the Matson Line, which provides frequent departures from Los Angeles and San Francisco, announced new and increased facilities for the comfort and entertainment of tourists to the "islands of perpetual summer." Three vessels of the Matson fleet, the Lurline, Mariposa, and Monteret, are sister ships; the fourth, the Maloio, was recently redecorated and rearranged to put her on par with the other liners. On all ships of the fleet there is complete equipment for passenger entertainment.

* * *

The greatest altitude reached by a railway in the world is said to be that at Montt, on the Antofagasta-Bolivia railway, according to Douglas Malcolm of the American Express Travel Service, who says that it is 15,817 feet, or more than three miles, high. A record height for a railway in the British Empire is 9130 feet, near Timboroa on the Kenya-Uganda Railway in Africa.

* * *

If early reports are any criterion, Seaboard Air Line Railway is in for one of the greatest years in its winter travel history. For the first 21 days in October, passenger business from New York to the south on this line increased 20 per cent over the corresponding period of last year. Complete plans for the operation of the railway's fleet crack limiteds to Florida and intermediate points are to be announced soon.

* * *

South America is looking for its biggest travel season. Fifty per cent more cruises and tours are scheduled for this year's calendar, Cook's reports. Seven of the top-notch luxury liners will either go to Rio and back or make the complete circuit; not to mention regular sailings of steamship lines and a number of West Indies cruises with itineraries which include one or two of the northern South American ports.

* * *

Four low-priced late fall voyages to Bermuda, the Bahama Islands and Jamaica are on the sailing program of the Canadian National Steamships to cap this year's activities on the Western Route before the regular sailings commence with the beginning of the new year. Two of these sailings are from Montreal via the St. Lawrence River and Gulf, departures taking place on Nov. 10 and 24. The two other sailings take place from Boston on Dec. 11 and 25. These voyages present a choice of vacation periods ranging from 8 to 25 days' duration.

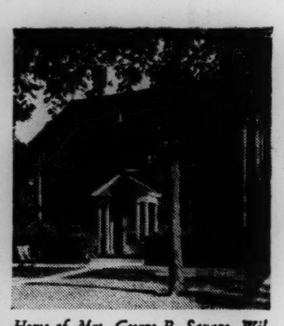
Gas Industry Adds To N. Y. Fair Quota

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 5—Participation by the gas industry in the 1939 New York World's Fair has been raised to $2,375,000, it was disclosed yesterday with the release of architectual plans for a gas building and animated exhibit to cost $750,000.

In addition to the building, gas interests are spending $375,000 for gas mains and service preparations at the fair site in Flushing Meadows Park, Queens, and have purchased a total of $1,250,000 in debentures of the fair corporation, according to Grover A. Whalen, president.

The gas building is to be erected by Gas Exhibits, Inc., an association of several hundred utility corporations and manufacturers of household gas appliances. Hugh H. Cuthrell, vice-president of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company, heads the concern.



Home of Mrs. George R. Savage, Wilmette, Illinois. Mrs. Savage, who has used Hoovers ever since her marriage, now has the One Fifty Cleaning Ensemble.

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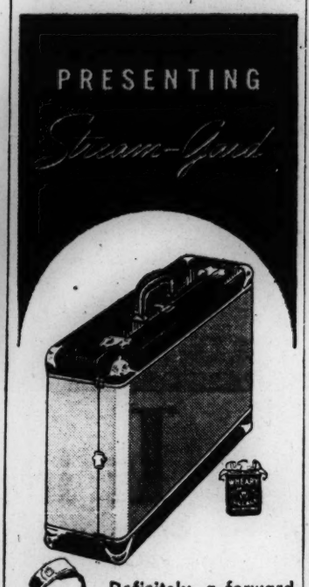

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Temporary Victory Seen For Japanese in China

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—"Japan will defeat China in open battle—but how long China will remain defeated is another question," in the opinion of Newton H. Bell, who was with the Japanese General Staff in Manchuria in 1933. He has just returned from the Orient where he spent several months in both Japan and China.

The struggle, he said, should be viewed "historically rather than hysterically."

"Whatever happens to China, the Chinese will remain Chinese," Mr. Bell told the California branch of the English-Speaking Union. "The fundamental qualities of the Chinese will remain unchanged. For centuries China has demonstrated a capacity to suffer, endure and survive unequaled in any other part of the world."

In both Japan and China Mr. Bell found a disposition among the people to continue the war to the bitter end.

In China, he said, there is a new patriotism—a desire to defend the country against the invader in spite of all odds. China, he added, is fighting a defensive war in its own country which naturally has certain elements of advantage.

Turning his attention to Japan, Mr. Bell declared Japan's greatest strength lies in the morale of its people, which today is very high. Japan's greatest weakness lies in its budget, which has not been balanced in the past 10 years, he said.

"I see this struggle as one between the Japanese budget on one side and the Chinese capacity for resistance on the other," he concluded.

Following his address Mr. Bell in private discussions explained that he believes the underlying cause of the whole situation in the Far East is three-fold. Japan wishes:

1. Political control of China.
2. Economic control of China's raw materials.
3. Opening of Chinese markets for Japanese goods.

He pointed out that Japan must export its goods, and that the tremendous market in China is available only if there is stability. By taking "action" against the growing anti-Japanese policy it is felt in high Japanese quarters, he said, that resistance can be broken down and "peace and co-operation"—the avowed goal—can be reached.

Asked what concessions he believed the Chinese would be required to make for the Japanese to withdraw, he replied:

"Japan would have to be guaranteed access to stores of raw materials. Eighty years ago Japan was shooting bows and arrows. In one lifetime it has had to make the transition from feudalism to modernism. The outside world doesn't take these problems into consideration."

Children World Over Take to Organized Play

Sovfotos

Kirghis Pioneers
Summer Camp Group in Far-Off Republic of Russian Soviet Union

Patriotism Taught by Play

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—More than 2,000,000 Soviet boys and girls of school age visited "Pioneer camps" in the country last summer, spending a fortnight or more in organized play and study. In addition, about 500,000 babies and younger children were given an outing in the country.

About one school child in 13 is now accommodated in summer camps, the proportion of city children being about 90 per cent. Parents pay about 35 per cent of the cost, and the remaining cost is shared by the Government and various state institutions. In 1937, trade unions contributed 128,000,000 rubles from their social insurance funds, as compared with 62,000,000 in 1936. Government departments directly contributed 34,000,000 rubles, and the rest came from the "director's funds" of factories, from industrial co-operatives and other organizations.

Larger factories maintain their own children's camps, and such factories become "patrons" of certain schools.

In children's camps, accommodations usually are simple, even primitive. But wooden dormitories are kept neat and clean, and plain but wholesome food is provided. Each camp has its instructors, play directors and physician, some of them unpaid volunteers. The children perform exercises and sports together, and join drama, musical and study circles.

The "camp-fire" has become popular this year. The children gather around fires in Russia's cool summer evenings and listen to stories about leaders of the Communist Party, about the civil war and its heroes, about the heroes of today, such as record-breaking aviators. They are inculcated with communism—militant atheism and "Soviet patriotism," and are told of the disadvantages of life in capitalist countries. Every camp has its Communist organizer, who makes sure that all instruction conforms with the ideas of the ruling group.

In addition to countryside camps, more than 200 children's parks and gardens have been established by municipalities. Thirty large cities have "Pioneer palaces," open the year round, where children play and study. One of the most interesting developments is the "Collective Farm Children's Home," which duplicates on a modest scale the "Pioneer palace" of cities. About 65 per cent of Soviet children live on farms, and until recently they lacked the organized advantages of city children.

Farm children's homes have multiplied very rapidly. In the Ukraine alone, more than 5000 existed this summer.

Dull Color of Brussels Hall Gives Stern Tone to Parley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS, Nov. 5—Local color is not conspicuous in connection with the Far East Conference. The full meetings in the Palais des Academies are held in an abyamal sort of hall, with somber brown color and huge paintings. The main feature of the hall is its bad acoustics.

Down the center of the long room are rows of narrow tables covered with green baize for the delegations, with an open space down the center. Norman H. Davis and the United States delegation are near the upper end near the president's right, while the British delegation is seated at the further end of the room on the other side.

Maxim Litvinoff and the Russians face the American delegation. The Chinese delegation is about at the center, and it was noticed by all that Dr. Wellington Koo in his long explanation of the Chinese position, addressed himself almost entirely toward the American end of the table where Mr. Davis listened closely. It was also noticed that the applause following Mr. Litvinoff's speech yesterday was mainly from the Americans, who frankly announced afterward that they liked what he said very much. Next to the almost recumbent Foreign Secretary Eden sat a dark-complexioned delegate from India.

Alongside of the wall sit the secretaries and clerks of the delegations, as nearly as possible behind their chiefs. Members of the press are seated at small tables at the president's end of the chamber behind his raised platform.

The lobbies of the hotels are crowded with newspapermen from all over the world who are almost as distinguished and numerous as official delegates. Most of the activity has so far been back stage, with small conferences in hotel rooms setting the tempo of the large meetings. Mr. Davis has had frequent conferences with Mr. Eden and Foreign Minister Delbos of France, and lunched today with Mr. Litvinoff.

Official delegates signed the King's book before the conference began and were received by King Leopold following the secret meeting that evoked the mediation plan. There are a few flags on the hotels and on several business buildings, but in the main slight attention is being paid to the meeting by Brussels which is going about its business as usual. In front of the main entrance of the Palais des Academies a small crowd gathered yesterday, remaining until the last delegate had left to catch a glimpse of distinguished visitors.

E. B. H.

Italy Affirms Right to Speak on Colonies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Nov. 5—World attention which is being concentrated nowadays upon Germany's demand for the return of its colonies, is welcomed here as evidence of something more than an interest in Germany's side of the case. The Reich also shows that it feels that its propaganda methods, so successful at home, are also being effective abroad.

Colonies are now "actual" as a topic of European diplomacy and this is more than even the most enthusiastic National Socialists considered possible two years ago. Premier Mussolini's recent declaration on this subject was naturally welcomed here, not only as proof of the benefit that the Third Reich is securing from the Berlin-Rome axis but more because it has, it is assumed here, brought England another step nearer to the point where she must take definite steps in this matter.

It is interesting to note, however, that in all the talk of restoration of territories taken away from Germany in 1918 or in references to people of German blood under foreign rule mention is never made of the South Tyrol, which Italy took from Austria.

More important perhaps even than the progress made toward discussion of the return of Germany's colonies are the methods adopted in this, as in all cases, by the Third Reich. Propaganda, not war, is the current weapon this country is using for restoration of the equal status lost at Versailles.

During the next few weeks much will be heard about colonies here in Germany. Dr. Joseph Goebbels is to address a large Berlin meeting on Friday, when it is understood that the colonial issue will play a prominent role. Later Col. Gen. Hermann Göring and Reichsführer Hitler himself are also expected to have something to say on the subject.

Latest developments in the free city of Danzig provide further illustration of the National Socialist method of "gradualness." National Socialists there have taken some very decisive steps recently toward complete absorption in the Third Reich, the last being yesterday's announcement that the swastika flag will now be introduced. Flying the swastika flag is not contrary to the letter of any agreement between Poland and Danzig so the plan can be carried through safely. But that the National Socialists will proceed immediately, as has been reported, to replace the Danzig gulden by the German mark and adopt other similar steps which would be in violation of the agreement between the free city and Poland is not anticipated here. The latest new advances must be first consolidated.

Armament Progress Disclosed by Inskip

By the Associated Press

London, Nov. 5

Britain's confidence that she could hold her own in any eventuality in the Mediterranean was bolstered by an announcement from Sir Thomas Inskip.

Since he became Minister for Co-ordination of Defense orders had been placed for £288,000,000 worth of armaments and 56 special armament factories had been erected.

Brussels

(Continued from Page 1)

speech as well as in his special statement to the Monitor for "not peace at any price but peace with principles—principles of the Nine-Power Treaty" is still in the highest degree uncertain. There is a strong undercurrent opinion at the conference which demands in the name of "retalism" that China must "be reasonable" and let Japan keep some of the provinces she has now occupied in North China.

4. Anxiety about the situation in Europe has thus prevailed over the less immediate concern about the Oriental crisis. Even the dominions, usually acutely sensitive to Asian events, seem for the most part to have assented to this attitude which, though the English and French delegations deny it, dominates the Nine-Power Parley.

To put it plainly Britain and France, backed by most of the dominions, by Belgium and Portugal, have simply concluded that the potential danger of Germany and Italy taking advantage of any complication that might arise from an attempt to check Japan was too great to permit the European democratic powers to risk becoming deeply involved in the Pacific area.

5. This has resulted—so far, at least—in nipping whatever faint prospects of American co-operation in preserving peace in Europe may have been emerging from President Roosevelt's speech in Chicago.

Mr. Davis came to Brussels with instructions to sound out the sincerity and willingness of European powers to co-operate in restoring peace in the Far East, having in view the tremendous moral effect such action would surely have in restraining Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini if these two dictators were to see three great democracies united against Japanese aggression in China.

Up to the present, however, this American approach to Europe's peace problem only via Asia has met with very little enthusiasm and consequently nothing really substantial yet has been done at Brussels toward furthering American co-operation with the European democracies.

Final Judgment Withheld

These conclusions, however, though they are valid at the present stage of the conference, aren't necessarily final. In the first place, the Brussels conference has by no means ended yet. In fact, its real work may be said to be just starting, and until there is proof to the contrary, there is room for hope that if and when the present conciliation effort has been exhausted, more positive means of restoring not only peace but order and justice in the Orient may be taken.

American delegation meanwhile has expressed itself as "pleased with turn conference is taking" in the latest sessions. The "fine spirit" of smaller powers is considered particularly helpful by Mr. Davis and his colleagues, who have found in these delegations a very clear realization of the essential problem facing conference, namely that "real question is whether arbitrary force or law is to prevail in the world."

Furthermore, taking the longer view, lessons of the conference, even if unsuccessful, are considered sure to contribute to that gradual evolution and eventful crystallization of public opinion in both the United States and Britain which must precede any profound Anglo-American entente for promoting world peace.

Fingerprints Aid G-Men

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (AP)—Fingerprints filed at the Justice Department led to the identification of 4616 fugitives from justice between Jan. 1 and Oct. 1, department officials estimated today.

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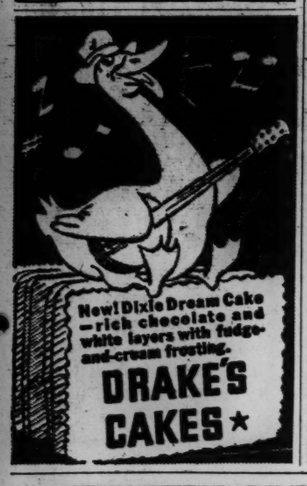

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Alabama Alone Leads Race In Southeastern

Southeastern Conference Football Standing

College	W	T	L	Points For	Agst	P.C.
Alabama	3	0	0	120	7	1.000
Auburn	2	1	0	54	7	1.000
Tulane	1	1	0	14	7	1.000
Louisiana St.	2	0	1	38	7	.667
Vanderbilt	2	0	1	19	20	.667
Georgia Tech	2	0	1	46	21	.667
Tennessee	2	0	1	71	14	.667
Mississippi St	1	0	1	21	46	.500
Florida	1	0	2	34	33	.333
Georgia	0	0	1	0	32	.000
Mississippi	0	0	2	7	27	.000
Kentucky	0	0	3	0	85	.000
Sewanee	0	0	3	0	118	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 5—Entering into the last month of their football schedules of 1937, the 13 teams which make up the Southeastern Conference are beginning to line up in about the order in which they are expected to finish the championship race. Last Saturday saw two or three results which will not only figure largely in determining the final order; but it furnished two results, one in the conference and the other outside the conference, which may well be regarded as among the season's upsets. With five championship games scheduled for the week end, there are plenty of possibilities for surprises; but unless some of the teams show decided changes in form, all of the games should come through about as expected.

The surprises of last week were the defeats of Vanderbilt, within the conference, and Auburn, without the conference. The former had a decided bearing on the outcome of the championship, as the Colonels were, up to that date, one of the two teams which had gone through the season undefeated and untied, and were picked to face Alabama Thanksgiving Day in the game which would settle the title. That Georgia Tech should lose to Auburn one Saturday, 21 to 0, and then turn round the next week end and win from Vanderbilt, 14 to 0, was hardly on the cards. The result was that Vanderbilt dropped from a tie with Alabama for first place to a tie for fourth place with Auburn, Georgia Tech, Louisiana State and Tennessee.

While Auburn's record in the conference was not hurt last Saturday, its reputation outside the conference received quite a setback when it lost to Rice, 13 to 7. Rice has been one of the weak teams in the Southwest Conference this fall and was hardly expected to win from A. P. I., which had victories over Georgia Tech and Mississippi State and a scoreless tie with Tulane to its credit. But this seems to be a year when anything can happen and so perhaps too much surprise should not be expressed at this one unexpected result.

Alabama, overwhelming Kentucky last Saturday, is now all alone at the top of the table, undefeated and untied, while Auburn and Tulane, undefeated but tied once, are sharing the runner-up honors. Next week, however, is going to see some change in the relative standings of this trio as Auburn plays Tennessee and Alabama plays Tulane. Unless a couple of upsets take place, Alabama should still be at the top of the standing, undefeated and untied, with Auburn and Tulane losing some of their present prestige. After opening most inauspiciously against Tennessee by losing 32 to 0, the Georgia Bull Dog hopes to break into the winning column at the expense of Florida.

College Football Results

Arkansas S. T. 19, Howard Payne 13.
Jamestown 42, Dickinson T. 0.

Cavorting on Southeastern Gridirons

Upper Left—John H. Smith '39, Louisiana State Guard. Above—L. Elmore Simpson '38, Kentucky Fullback. Lower Left—Joseph F. Kilgrow '38, Alabama Halfback

Contradictory Statements On Mrs. Moody Turning Pro

NEW YORK, Nov. 5 (AP)—Helen Wills Moody's flat denial yesterday that she has any idea of turning professional caused no surprise among those familiar with plans, already well formulated, for the former queen of world tennis to be a star figure in a forthcoming winter pro tour, starting in New York.

In San Francisco Mrs. Moody said: "I have not signed a contract, I do not intend to, and I have no plans for turning professional."

Mrs. Moody has given no public inkling of her intentions throughout negotiations with the New York promotion group, headed by Francis T. Hunter, former championship doubles partner of Big Bill Tilden. These negotiations have been in progress for several months.

Although Hunter and his associates likewise have cloaked their latest tennis plans in secrecy, it is known they have Mrs. Moody's agreement to play professionally, if and when a suitable opponent is obtained.

This has been the main factor in delaying formal announcements, but it remains to be seen whether it causes a real hitch in plans. It is believed the promoters have hopes of signing Mlle. Jadwiga Jedrzejowska, the Polish champion and runnerup this year to Chile's Anita Lizana for the American singles title. Mlle. Jedrzejowska, now in Poland, has received an offer.

It is understood both Helen Hull Jacobs and Alice Marble, former American champions, turned down professional offers. Miss Jacobs, four-times titleholder, waged two highly dramatic matches with Mrs. Moody. She won by default in 1933 at Forest Hills in the United States finals and lost to Mrs. Moody in the Wimbledon final of 1935. Miss Marble was American champion last year.

A definite early January date at Madison Square Garden has already been fixed for the eastern opening of this winter's pro tennis tour, in the expectation Mrs. Moody will be the stellar attraction.

"We have no reason to believe Mrs. Moody has changed her mind since she gave definite assurances, some time ago, that she was ready to make a professional tour, if and when the proper opponent could be obtained," said a source connected with the New York promoters.

It was pointed out Suzanne Lenglen was making denials of her professional intentions in 1926 at the time a certified check for $50,000 was on its way to France to bind the contract she signed with C. C. Pyle. Lenglen and Mary K. Browne, former United States champion, who toured with the famous Frenchwoman, were the last feminine titleholders to turn professional.

At intervals during her brilliant competitive career Mrs. Moody rejected offers to capitalize her fame in motion pictures as well as on the courts. Her demand for a flat $100,000 guarantee in 1932 put an abrupt end to negotiations to have her headline a professional tour.

No financial details have been disclosed in connection with latest dealings but it is believed a $25,000 guarantee, plus a percentage of gate receipts, formed a basis of agreement.

Bruins Sell Smith To New York Sextet

NEW YORK, Nov. 5 (AP)—Reginald (Hooley) Smith, veteran of a decade of big league hockey wars, was purchased by the New York Americans of the National League from the Boston Bruins last night.

The transaction was a straight cash deal, with no other players involved. Smith, who has seen service with the Montreal Maroons as well as the Bruins, will report to the Amerks Saturday, when they reach Toronto for a game with the Leafs there.

The Sports Horizon

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Gay Blades

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Nov. 5—Final preparations for the opening pre-view performances of Gay Blades, the new professional figure-skating show, which has been in rehearsal for the past five weeks, are now complete, and Maribel Y. Vinson, the former Boston amateur star, unquestionably the finest woman skater raised on this side of the Atlantic, and her troupe will be tried out this evening and tomorrow on the ice where the Winter Olympics of 1932 were held.

Miss Vinson has always urged that grace, rather than acrobatic skill, is the real feature of skating, and now she has developed a performance which, while not lacking in comical value, is chiefly aimed to exhibit that side of the sport. She has worked out the choreography, to borrow a word from the art of the ballet, which emphasizes high-class music and dancing on skates, and from all reports, has amply proved her point.

Naturally, the performance of Gershwin's "Rhapsody in Blue" is the highlight of the performance, with all the company taking part in it, but several other numbers have been designed with just about as much attractiveness.

On Colored Ice

The show opens with the stars, Miss Vinson and Carl Shafer, the Viennese world and Olympic champion, tracing the intricate patterns of the fundamental figures of figure skating, the so-called school figures, on colored ice, which throw the lines into strong relief, in what they call a Symphony of School Figures.

Another number which illustrates the new plan is the "Flower Fantasy," to Tschaikowsky's Valtz des Fleurs, with 12 skaters, followed by Margaret Simpson, in a solo waltz skated to "Was Blumen Traumen."

Another feature will be the Country Barn Dance, skated in scenery which takes on the appearance of an old-fashioned New England barn, with a comic cow, danced by Ted Cave and Gene Reichel, and Guy Owen, as the sleepy farm hand, who has dropped off to sleep in the hay rick, a feature he introduced at the Lake Placid operetta, when the rink was opened.

Happy Hale, champion dance caller of New England, from the Uncle Ezra radio program, will call the various figures of the square dances included in the program, which will be performed to the music of the old-fashioned square dance tunes, including the Sicilian Circle, the Devil's Dream, and Hull's Victory, resurrected from the old-time dance books for the event.

The Modern Movement

In sharp contrast to this will be the Modern Movement, illustrating the action of modern machinery, and skated to the "Powerhouse," of Cyril Scott. In one part of this, the famous strobolite, or dark light, will be used, showing only those parts of the costumes which have been treated for the purpose. These costumes are very modernistic, composed of silver, gold and black, with rose-colored gloves, and silver epaulets.

The tour, which is planned to cover the entire continent, will get under way next week, with three performances at New Haven as curtain raisers to the Yale-Princeton football game, on Nov. 11th, 12th and 13th. The following Monday will see the New York performance, followed by three performances at the Boston Garden, on the 18th, 19th and 20th. Then it will start its long tour through Canada and the United States for the balance of the winter.

The finishing touch to the New York Rovers, the amateur group of the Lester Patrick three R hockey teams, was accomplished, when the veteran coach selected Harry Braithwaite for the goal-keeping job, after a thorough tryout. He starred last season for the Toronto Junior Rangers, and will play a great part in the improvement the Rovers are expected to show this season. The team will leave Winnipeg for New York today and will inaugurate its season in Madison Square Garden a week from Sunday.

Two of the teams which played in the metropolitan league last year have changed their names. The former Jamaica Hawks have adopted the name and colors of the Crescent Athletic Club, which used to belong to the Rovers before they entered the Patrick organization, while the Van Cortlandt Broncos, now at home in the new Imperial Rink just finished at White Plains, will call themselves the White Plains' Rangers.

The occupancy of the Garden by the National Horse Show until Wednesday midnight will call for some speedy work by the officials of the big hippodrome, as the horses will have to be evicted, the tanbark which covers the ring, as well as the promenade framework, removed, the hockey rink erected and the ice frozen for the opening game, all in less than 18 hours. But plans are already drawn to accomplish it, and the Rangers, who open the season against the Chicago Black Hawks, on Thursday, will find all in readiness when they arrive that morning after their long trip, involving more than 3000 miles of travel for each of them.

Punts and Passes

By the Associated Press

PHILADELPHIA, Penna.—Few intersectional series can boast of as brilliant a record as the Pennsylvania-Michigan enmity. The two teams have been playing since 1899, and though most of the games have been one-sided they have never failed to product high-class play. In the series opener on Franklin Field, Pennsylvania won, 11 to 10, on a second-half goal (CQD) after touchdown.

NEW YORK—Cracks at Fordham's passing attack or lack of it are refuted by figures issued by the Rams. All told, Ram backs have completed 24 out of 51 passes for a percentage of .470. Joe Granski and Joe Woitkoski have done most of the damage. These two lads named Joe have connected 15 times in 22 attempts for 296 yards and a percentage of .672.

DAVIDSON, N. C.—The sagas of second-string backs who replaced the star and went on to greatness may have a new addition after the 1937 season. Hero of the Davidson eleven this autumn is Fred Dennis, a 165-pound halfback, who replaced the great Teeney Lafferty when Lafferty was injured, after three years as a substitute for the same operative. Dennis has more than lived up to expectations as a runner and blocker, and has surprised Davidson fans as a quarterback. He manipulated backs like a master when Davidson trimmed Furman.

UNIVERSITY, Ala.—The Alabama eleven is appearing at a lot of social festivities these days, but just as bait. The Tide meets Tulane Saturday in its second straight homecoming day. Last week it played host to Kentucky.

Greenleaf Wins His Fifth Straight Match

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4 (AP)—Undefeated E. Ralph Greenleaf of New York tonight won his fifth straight match to retain first place in the world's pocket billiard championship, beating Benny Allen of Kansas City 125 to 46 in eight innings.

Irving Crane, young Livonia, N. Y., player and Joe Diehl, of Rockford, Ill., scored decisive victories yesterday afternoon to strengthen their rankings in the competition.

Crane defeated Onofrio Lauri, of Brooklyn, N. Y., 125 to 16, in six innings while Diehl conquered Jimmy Caras, of Wilmington, Del., 1935 champion, 125 to 57, in seven innings.

Andrew Ponzi, of Philadelphia, scored a surprise 125-to-81 victory in 17 innings over Marcel Camp, of Detroit, in the other night match.

Euwe Wins Game

World Chess Standing

	Games Won	Drawn	Lost	Points For	Agst
Alexander Alekhine	5	5	2	7½	5½
Max Euwe	3	5	*5	5½	7½

AMSTERDAM, The Netherlands, Nov. 5 (AP)—Dr. Max Euwe, of the Netherlands, won the 13th game last night of his match with Dr. Alexander Alekhine, of France, for the world's chess championship. Dr. Alekhine conceded after 68 moves. The next game will be played Saturday night at Zwolle.

Detroit Recalls Kilrea

DETROIT, Nov. 5 (AP)—Jack Adams, manager of the Detroit hockey team, announced today the recall of Wally Kilrea from the Pittsburgh Hornets to replace Gordon Pettinger, injured in last night's opening game at Toronto.

And Talking of . . . Olympics

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Shape of Things to Come

LONDON—Evan A. Hunter, secretary of the British Olympic Association and a very well-known figure in the international administration of sport, tells me that, in the next Olympic Games—at Tokyo, Japan, in 1940—America's great national game, baseball, will be demonstrated, as it was at Berlin during the festival of 1936. And I guess it will be appreciated much more in Japan than it was in the German capital.

The Berlin ball game, played at night under floodlighting, was an exhibition between two American sides styled somewhat grandiloquently the "Weltmeister" or "World Champion," and the "U. S. A. Olympics." As a demonstration it lost a great deal of effectiveness from the fact that to people in the stands the ball was invisible, except on very few occasions. This trick of the lighting deprived the occasion of entertainment value, also, and after a brief attempt to comprehend the activities of the players who appeared to be reacting violently to indiscernible impulses, the spectators left their seats and set off for home. Rather depressing, I thought it was, for one and all.

International Baseball

But with the Japanese it is certain to be quite different. Unlike the Germans, they know baseball well and play it with great enthusiasm on a rapidly growing scale. Baseball is now popular in several parts of the world and I am told that a move has been made to further the "official" internationalization of it by forming an International Baseball Federation and presenting the name of this organization for inclusion on the list of such administrative bodies as are recognized by the International Olympic Committee.

Well, the new federation has been formed, it seems; but there has been a hitch in the process of having its name placed on the desired list because this is confined to the names of international federations governing those sports which figure in the Olympic program as championship competitions.

They are something of a "close corporation" these days. For the International Olympic Committee now refuses to recognize these claims for inclusion of any sport that is practiced by fewer than 10 nations, all with national governing bodies affiliated to the appropriate international federation. The required number used to be six; but this year it was increased by the I. O. C., on the instigation of the Italian delegates.

As probably you know, it is the custom during the Olympic Games to put on two demonstrations—one of a sport foreign to the country organizing the festival, the other of a pastime indigenous to that country. Germany last year gave us gliding as the exhibition of a popular native sport; the Japanese are to present judo, or ju-jitsu, their celebrated form of self-defense.

New Olympic Award

Since we have started talking about the next Olympic Games all this long way ahead of the time when they will take place, I may as well go on and tell you something about the seriously competitive part of the program. It is changed from that of 1936 only to the extent that pony polo is eliminated. Which means that in 1940 there will be 20 different sections. Like this:

Association football, art, athletics, basketball, boxing, canoeing, cycling, fencing, field hockey, gymnastics, handball, horse riding, modern pentathlon, rowing, shooting, swimming, waterpolo, weightlifting, wrestling and yachting.

Canoeing and handball will be dropped out, I understand, unless they attract entries from at least five teams. As they are thoroughly expected to do.

The art competitions will, as usual, be for music, sculpture, drawing and painting. There was talk of adding a competition for cinematographic art. But the suggestion has been rejected by the International Olympic Committee and there will be in 1940 instead an award for the best technical film in the way of sports propaganda, produced since the games of 1936. Already, you must know, Olympic medals are awarded in each Olympic year for the best feats in mountaineering and flying since the last previous games.

Arrangements

The Tokyo games of 1940 are to be held in the last week of August and the first week of September. A period decided upon by the International Olympic Committee, during its 1937 meeting at Warsaw, Poland, after a consideration of three possible times—the end of August, when the weather in Japan is warm and dry; Sept. 10-25, the end of the typhoon season, which is cooler; and the first fortnight in October.

Count Michimasa Soyeshima, representative of the Japanese organizing committee, expressed the view that the last would be the best, if it fitted in with university vacations in various countries. But, after careful deliberation, 18 delegates voted for the last week in August and the first week in September; six for the first fortnight in October, and two for Sept. 10-25. So that was that.

Already it is clear that the Japanese in 1940, like the Germans in 1936, are going to promote the games on lavish lines. They are distributing a subsidy of one-and-a-half million yen in order to help athletes and officials to make the trip to Tokyo, and when they get there these people will be able to live in the Olympic Village, specially built for the Games, at a daily cost of little more than a dollar (4½ yens or, in English currency, five shillings and threepence) for housing, food, local transport and baths.

Long Absence From Home

Now, the trip to Tokyo is going to spell for a great many of the athletes who make it a long absence from home. Which raises at once the question, should Olympic participants be compensated, financially, for loss of money due to the interference of their sport with their work? Certain nations—the American and British in the forefront of them—set their faces sternly against the admission of this procedure; but some others look favorably upon it.

Advocates of such "broken time" payments insist that the objections to allowing an athlete to be compensated while representing his country at the games are based on fear and doubt—the fear of what might happen if the present rigid definition of an amateur were amended, doubt as to the ability to safeguard against the abuse of concessions made to worker athletes.

Opponents of "broken time" admit to both the fear and the doubt. For in their attempts to define where amateurism stops and professionalism starts

As our Mr. Ernest Tryer says:

Drawn by John A. May

"It is obviously difficult to know where to draw the line.'

Southeastern Conference

Louisiana State		**Vanderbilt**	
19-Florida	0	12-Kentucky	0
9-Texas	0	18-Chicago	0
13-Rice	0	17-Southwestern	6
13-Mississippi	0	6-So. Methodist	0
6-Vanderbilt	7	7-Louisiana St.	6
52-Loyola	6	0-Georgia Tech	14
112	13	60	26
Mississippi		**Kentucky**	
13-Louisiana Tech	0	0-Vanderbilt	12
0-Tempie	0	6-Xavier	0
21-St. Louis	0	0-Georgia Tech	32
0-Louisiana St.	13	41-Wash. & Lee	6
46-Ouachita	0	19-Manhattan	0
7-Tulane	14	0-Alabama	41
87	27	66	91
Alabama		**Auburn**	
41-Howard	0	19-Birm.-South'n	0
65-Sewanee	0	0-Tulane	0
20-So. Carolina	0	0-Villanova	0
14-Tennessee	7	33-Miss. State	7
19-G. Washington	0	21-Georgia Tech	0
41-Kentucky	0	7-Rice	13
200	7	80	20
Tulane		**Georgia Tech**	
7-Clemson	0	59-Presbyterian	0
0-Auburn	0	28-Mercer	0
84-Miss. Col.	0	32-Kentucky	0
7-Colgate	6	19-Duke	20
0-No. Carolina	13	0-Auburn	21
14-Mississippi	7	14-Vanderbilt	0
112	26	152	41
Georgia		**Tennessee**	
60-Oglethorpe	0	32-Wake Forest	0
13-So. Carolina	7	27-Virginia P. I.	0
14-Clemson	0	0-Duke	0
6-Holy Cross	7	7-Alabama	14
19-Mercer	0	32-Sewanee	0
0-Tennessee	32	32-Georgia	0
112	46	130	14
Florida		**Miss. State**	
0-Louisiana St.	19	39-Delta Tech.	0
18-Stetson	0	38-Howard	0
6-Temple	7	0-Texas A. & M.	14
21-Sewanee	0	7-Auburn	33
13-Miss. State	14	14-Florida	13
7-Maryland	13	0-Centenary	0
65	53	98	60
Sewanee			
40-Hiwassee	0		
0-Alabama	65		
25-Tenn. Wes.	0		
0-Florida	21		
0-Tennessee	32		
6-Tenn. P. I.	9		
71	127		

Maroons Sign Five

MONTREAL, Nov. 5 (CP)—Five Maroons players renewed their contracts with the Big Red team of the National Hockey League last night. President T. P. Gorman said they were Russ Blinco, Carl Voss, Paul Runge, Jerry Shannon and Bob Gracie.

Americans Away To Early Season Hockey Triumph

National Hockey League Standing

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Detroit	0	1	0	2	2	1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rangers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chicago	0	0	1	0	3	0

Canadian Division

Americans	1	0	0	3	0	2
Toronto	0	1	0	2	2	1
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canadiens	0	0	0	0	0	0

Results Nov. 4

N. Y. Americans 3, Chicago 0.
Detroit 2, Toronto 2, overtime.

By the Associated Press

Make no mistake about it. Those Detroit Red Wings have it again for this year's big league hockey wars.

And for an additional tip, watch for a couple of last year's individual high scorers, Dave Sweeney Shriner, the New York Americans' loop champion, and Marty Barry, the Wings' whirlwind forward, to be well up there again.

It's a little early to make any predictions about the outcome of the National League race, but the way the Wings came from behind with a two-goal, third-period splurge last night to deadlock the sturdy Maple Leafs 2-2 in the season curtain-raiser gave ample evidence that they're ready for their title and Stanley Cup defense.

At the same time, the manner in which Barry tallied both the Wings' goals, and Schriner set the pace with a pair of scores as the Amerks manhandled the redecorated, but still losing, Chicago Black Hawks, 3-0, showed that this pair of speedsters haven't lost a thing during the summer layoff.

The Amerks, who are the Philadelphia Athletics of the league, got away to their customary fast start in the supporting act to the Wings-Leafs set-to on opening night. They pulled a red-hot offense out of the hat and went to town before 13,000 fans in Chicago, scoring once in the first period and winding up with another pair of tallies in the third, while the Hawks showed only a ragged defense and not much in the way of attack. But, despite their perennial fast getaway, there's not much chance the Amerks will be up there for long.

Barry, rather than his running mates Larry Aurie and Herb Lewis, was the big gun for the Wings as nearly 10,000 of the faithful turned out in Toronto. Stymied by the rugged Toronto defense through the first three periods, the Wings shook Barry loose in the third session and he counted twice, the last time with 15 seconds to go to tie it up. Neither outfit did any damage in the overtive frame.

The firing continues with the season's second act Saturday when Boston's Bruins and the Maroons open their schedule at Montreal, and the Americans invade Toronto for game No. 2 for each club.

Cup Matches June 3 and 4

LONDON, Nov. 5 (AP)—The 1938 Walker Cup golf matches between Great Britain and the United States have been set for June 3 and 4.

Struck Is Awarded Burr Scholarship

Vernon H. Struck, Harvard senior and fullback on the football eleven, has been awarded the Francis H. Burr scholarship. The award is made annually for "remarkable qualities of character, leadership, scholarship and athletic ability."

The newly honored grid star hails from Centralia, Ill., and is equally prominent in basketball, being captain-elect of the Crimson court team.

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3rd Play Theatre Guild and American Theatre Society Season
GILBERT MILLER presents
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A new comedy by RACHEL CROTHERS
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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Those Contributory Touches to the Costume

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Accessories Are Important To Individualize Style

And This Year They Include Fascinating Handbags, Unusual Belts and Highly Romantic Veils

By Helen Johnson Keyes
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

It is wise to avoid, if possible, spending on one's basic costume all the money available. We should remember that frocks have become backgrounds for accessory features, whose importance is so great that one can no longer regard them as trivialities. They include belts, gloves, bags, handkerchiefs, scarfs and other neckwear, veils, flowers and ornaments of various kinds. In the current article we are not discussing jewelry, although it plays a lavish role. And neither have we anything to say about the alluring jackets, headdresses and other frivolities that set evenings aglitter.

This fashion for little things added gives much opportunity for individual taste, and, although necessarily it adds expense to an outfit, it can often be used to revive somewhat outworn costumes. Moreover, the clever shopper, who, being self-confident in the matter of taste and fashion knowledge, is not afraid to seek the effects she desires in the cheaper emporiums, will be able to pick up at low prices extremely attractive, well designed items.

Informality Re-Ornamented

Let us follow the clock hands from nine in the morning till six or seven in the evening and see how we can multiply the functions of each costume by such contributory touches.

Five or six days a week we make our first official appearance each morning in a school room or an office. Having removed our outdoor garments we make our debut in a smartly tailored dress of some interesting wool weave. Perhaps we have equipped ourselves with three such frocks, one of which is black. In each case the bodice will be molded by draping, shirring or intricate cutting of the cloth and the rather straight skirt will flare ever so slightly. What shall we do to individualize these costumes and how shall we provide for them accents which will sufficiently alter their character to enable them to carry on through important luncheons, teas and informal dinners?

First, let us find belts whose effects are striking. Their interest can be achieved by means of color, material and design. Certain color combinations hold the public fancy for a time and then are superseded, and for accessories it is important to employ the enthusiasms of the moment and harness our own taste to that of fickle fashion. Belts made of fine leathers are most suitable for working hours, but as the day travels on it is pleasant to have them grow softer and then suède, silk and novelty fabrics come into their own, with designs of one kind and another cut out in the material or worked into it in the form of embroidery or beading, nailhead studding, appliqués, or sequin glitter. In the case of a dress with a long corselet waistline a belt is good that widens over the diaphragm and it may wear some massive ornament perhaps of silver, perhaps jeweled in the center.

Belts, Gloves, Handbags

Belts should be related to gloves and handbags in material, if this lends itself to expression in these other features, and in color and in degree of formality. A leather belt calls for glacé gloves and is well suited by a calf bag. A suède belt needs suède gloves and purse, and some color in the belt should be repeated in these. By selecting for each dress two or three suites composed of harmonizing belt, gloves and bag, one can transform a very sober-looking business dress into a more formal and a more festive costume for afternoon and informal dinner engagements.

This page has already carried an article on the glove fashions of this season (Sept. 24). Fortunately for the conservative budget, many ideas and effects which originated in the very expensive lines, have been repeated or adapted by those in the lower price ranges and even in fabric gloves.

For Comfort and Style

Bags have never been more decorative and at the same time practical than at the present moment. In daytime versions they are made of leathers, calf, suède, antelope and the reptile skins, and the handsome ones show beautiful detail work. Moreover, they present many shapes. Those with wide, stiffened bases are convenient for women who carry about all sorts of things—and what woman does not? They keep their contents accessible. The compartmented bag is also practical and would become more so if some manufacturer would give each section a closing of an individual color or style so that one could know at sight in which pocket the object sought was stored. More and more attention is being paid to the amplitude of these pockets, the width and flexibility of their openings and their control by gussets so that they do not cause the purse to bulge.

Pouch bags, round bags, flower-shaped bags, bags tall for their width, box-like rectangles and squares—all these and others are waiting on the counters for their purchasers, who should choose them not only with reference to their attractiveness on display but as harmonious complements to their other accessories and for a formulated purpose; that is either for travel and business or for luncheons and teas, matinées and short-skirted dinners, and as harmonious items in a suite.

Handles Have Style

Handles are important, for the mode stresses the bag that hangs from the wrist. Sometimes there are four straps, in two pairs. Sometimes the straps are braided; at other times clamped in the middle with an ornament. Metal chains are also seen and are a good feature on an afternoon purse. Zipper closings perhaps predominate, but ornamental clasps are shown, too, and on envelopes bulky knobs that snap. In the soft, rather formal styles, overstuffed, rolled tops appear that are pulled open by means of ornate hanging chains. Pleating, quilting, seaming and applied metal ornaments, jeweled clasps and inserts of contrasted material are used for triming, and, of course, go far to define by their character the particular function of the bag; that is, its degree of formality.

What is put into the purse (no, not the money) may also be chosen in reference to the function to be participated in. Handkerchiefs, for instance, should be differently chosen for morning and business than for frivolous events. Colored and patterned handkerchiefs look attractive with tweeds and rugged woolens, but would be out of place where daintier attire was worn. Hand-monogrammed handkerchiefs of sheer linen are among the most enticing offerings, for the variety in the lettering is almost incredible and the workmanship exquisite. Initials are interlocked in complex motifs forming all sorts of shapes, and sometimes the first name is embroidered in full.

Some frocks are so patterned that it is possible to have vestees in several colors which introduce glowing lines under a front closing, and every kind of dainty neckwear enhances a dress to which it is suitable. Neckwear plays up the charm of the face, and what is so interesting as the face!

Outdoor Accessories

When we appear at a friend's house, at a matinée or in a restaurant, we are seen first in hat and coat. Scarfs become important, particularly with unfurred coats and if smartly tied can give great swank to the outfit. Flowers of velvet, sequin ornaments or jewels can be used on the lapels or shoulders of the coat, and will lend an air of festivity to a garment that has gone very simply and plainly to its morning engagements.

A veil added to a hat is another effective means of conveying a sense of formality. Flowing from crown to shoulders or only draping the face, as is most becoming to the individual and most harmonious with the lines of her costume, this mist of embroidered net is an alluring cloud from the world of romance.

Charmante Studios; Donahue Studios

Upper Left—This Ensemble of Black Antelope Bag With Pinhole Perforations and Matching Gloves Illustrates the Attractiveness of Coordinated Details and Is Particularly Suitable to Tuck Into a Trunk Destined for a Southern Resort. Upper Right—A Belt for a Sweater and Suit Costume, Composed of Leaf Motifs in Suède and Redolent of Autumn Colors. Designed by Belmo. Lower Left—A Clever Belt-Fastening by Belmo, Made of Pleated Brown Suède and Trimmed With a Gold-Colored U-Shaped Ornament. Lower Right—Fitted Daytime Handbag Developed Both in Fine Calf and Suède, and in Black and Brown. Its Firm Base and Its Compartments Designed for What a Woman Likes to Carry Make It Practical as Well as Handsome. The Pockets Are Proportioned for Their Contents and They Open Adequately and Close Securely.

Not What One Gives But How

Adventures in Homemaking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Burlingame, Calif.

Have you, perhaps, known someone whose delight in homemaking enriched not only herself and her immediate family, but many others as well? We are thinking of one such person. A young woman whose hospitality and cordiality are extended to any who come her way, who greets invited guest or chance visitor with equal warmth, who extends the same simple, sincere reception to a rich uncle or a struggling cousin, and who is as friendly and polite to a stray urchin brought in by one of her children as she is to the social leader of the neighborhood who comes to call.

She is not a wealthy, leisured woman with a big house and plenty of servants to help her make a hobby of entertaining, this ideal hostess of ours. Her husband is a hardworking, industrious young man with steady employment, but it takes careful planning and considerable ingenuity on her part to make their income cover the needs of a family with four lively children and to save a little for a rainy day. They live in a small, unpretentious house, which she somehow manages to make attractive and comfortable in spite of its being rather crowded and shabby. She does all her own work, with the help of the children. They have learned, as members of large families will, to be of mutual assistance, and they are as happy and jolly a group as can be found anywhere.

And of course they like company. All children do. And husbands—how they do like to say, "Come on out and have dinner with us," on the spur of the moment. But any housewife knows that there are times when it is less easy than others to have company "drop in," and so we began really to marvel at the unfailing welcome awaiting any guest at this little red brick house. Finally we said to the young mother, "How do you do it? If you don't mind our asking."

"Oh, not at all," she answered. "In fact, I am very much pleased if you think our home truly hospitable, for ever since I have been old enough to think of having a home of my own that is the kind of one I have wanted. There really isn't any secret about it. It is just that we really like to have people come. It is easy to welcome guests when you are actually glad to see them, and I have made it my rule to be glad to see anyone any member of my family brings in. I wouldn't for anything hurt their feelings by being upset about it. I simply put on an extra plate and make room for another seat, and let the visitor share what we have, be one of us. I never ye have seen anyone who didn't seem to appreciate being treated that way.

"Most women make such hard work of entertaining. They have to give special invitations and get everything just so before they can have company. They tire themselves out, and the guests feel the nervous reaction. And another thing—the same people exchange hospitality, over and over, and shut themselves out of the pleasure of entertaining unexpected and perhaps delightful visitors. The story of Abraham entertaining angels unawares made quite an impression on me when I was a child," she laughed.

"But honestly," she went on, "it is lots of fun to do little things for people who are not expecting anything. Junior had a little boy with him when he came home from school yesterday. 'He's six years old and he's never been to a party,' said Junior. So I stirred up a chocolate cake and sent for ice cream and asked the child to stay for supper. 'Candles on the table! Candles on the table!' he exclaimed in awed delight when he saw the crystal candlesticks and the remnants of tapers we use for special occasions. It was a real joy to see how much pleasure he got out of the invitation—and we got just as much.

"And people who have everything at home, a great deal more than we can offer them, seem pleased with a cordial welcome and a chance to share in our fun and frolic. So hospitality doesn't appear to be so much 'what' you have to give as it does 'how' you give it," she concluded.

D. C.

(A Friday Column)

Molasses Pudding
A Recipe of Pioneer Days

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Mix
½ cup sugar
¼ teaspoon salt
1 cup molasses
½ cup melted butter
½ cup sour milk
1 teaspoon soda dissolved in
2 tablespoons warm water. Add
4 egg yolks, well beaten, then gradually add
1 cup flour, fold in
4 egg whites beaten until stiff. Bake in moderate oven until sides of pudding leave pan. Serve with whipped cream or a sauce made by whipping
2 egg whites with
1 cup tart jelly until stiff.

The Recipes on this page have been approved for The Christian Science Monitor by Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, Inc. Boston, Mass.

Mail this advertisement and $1.50 to Miss Farmer's School of Cookery 30 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass. for our newest book
THE ALICE BRADLEY MENU-COOK-BOOK
With menus, market orders and recipes for every meal for three months. The menus sparkle with variety.

Scotch Broth—King of Soups

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Editor:

Scotch broth being an ideal cold weather dish, the following description may be of interest.

In our Highland home, Sunday morning generally found a good-sized iron pot, filled with beef and broth, simmering on the kitchen stove. Consider the word "simmering" as underlined. It may be explained to the uninitiated that boiling (also underlined) would assuredly ruin the flavor of this "king of soups" as the author of "Scotland on $50" describes it in his racy little volume. This author also states that "Scotland is worth visiting, if only for its Scotch broth," or words to that effect.

Of what then does this oft sung dish consist? Like the old woman who itemized the ingredients of her Athole brose in reply to Queen Victoria's inquiry as to its contents, we repeat, "What's intill't?"

There are several kinds of broth, but probably that made from beef will be preferred by most to that cooked with mutton, the latter seeming insipid in comparison.

From the "Kail-yaird"

The word "kale" is used in some districts of Scotland in place of the more common name. Use of the vegetable of that name as an ingredient accounts for this—failing the genuine kale, cabbage may be substituted. This makes a highly satisfying dish for the farmhand or any man who takes much outdoor exercise, but for ordinary purposes it is preferable to omit this addition. The humble kale may not suggest romance, but, nevertheless, this sturdy denizen of the "kail-yaird" can offer romantic inspiration upon occasion, proof of which is here offered.

A bashful plough laddie in Aberdeenshire found himself completely at a loss for words in which to express his deep devotion and to implore the red-cheeked lassie of his choice to become queen of his affections and his "but and ben." At last, after much agony of spirit he blurted out, "Jean! Jean! Wull ye mak' ma kale?"

Even Better on Monday

Sunday did not seem to be Sunday to us children, if there were no broth on the dinner table. Soup of some kind was provided for us on practically every day of the week, but broth was the favorite for the "Sabbath Day," to use the old folks' expression. Thus was a double purpose served, for, Monday being washday, here was a dinner all ready to hand, as second day's broth is known to be sweeter than first, while the meat may be re-heated or sliced cold, leaving only a hot vegetable or two to be cooked on this busiest of days.

A barely averted tragedy which almost occurred one Sunday has always remained vividly in mind. The maid having already set out for church, it fell to our mother's share to see to the final stoking of the kitchen fire to insure its staying on duty during our absence at "the kirk."

The broth-pot sat on top of the round lid which fitted into the part of the stove which covered the coals in the grate. Happening to push hurriedly through the swing door into the kitchen the writer was in time to see our mother, a small shovel filled with coal in her right hand, stoop over the stove and absent-mindedly lift the lid of the unsuspecting broth-pot. A horrified gasp behind her caused the lid to be dropped with a bang. It was a narrow squeak!

The following recipe for Scotch broth was once given verbally to two English friends. Carrying out directions later to the best of their recollection, they debated the quantity of barley, finally adding two cupfuls instead of two tablespoons to a small quantity of water. To their consternation, the barley swelled to a solid mass, which showed symptoms of overflowing the pot after the manner of the magic mill which ceaselessly ground out salt.

Here is "what's intill't." Quantities of water may be finally determined by individual preference for thick or thin soup.

Scotch Broth

For 8 to 10 servings, bring to boil
1 quart water. Add
2 to 4 lbs. lean beef. (Neck of mutton makes an economical substitute.)
Let simmer and skim if necessary. Rinse and add
4 tablespoons pearl barley and
2 tablespoons oatmeal. Put through meat grinder and add
1 onion—walnut size, or
1 or 2 young leeks
1 medium potato
4 or 5 medium carrots
3 or 4 turnips, not large. Simmer slowly for two hours, stirring frequently, and for that individual touch next add
1 teaspoon sugar. Simmer whole three to four hours.

It is a good plan to let cool overnight—do not leave the lid tightly closed—when any surface fat can be more easily removed. Reheat and add
Pepper and
Salt to taste. Just before serving add
2 tablespoons parsley, finely chopped.

Meat left over makes delicious patties or shepherd's pie.

Broth From a Fowl

Not to be confused with chicken broth, but sweetest of all, is that made with a fowl taking the place of honor. None of your wasteful fryers or broilers, but a "good fat hen" as the nursery rhyme hath it! A bird cooked in this manner and served cold has the most delicious flavor of any.

Use
4 to 5 lb. fowl. Dressing should not contain anything which would dominate the flavor of the broth and may consist of desired quantity of oatmeal or
3 cups bread crumbs
1 onion, small and chopped very fine,
Pepper and
Salt to taste. Enough
Milk to moisten. Sew openings securely and bind wings and drumsticks snugly to sides to insure easy handling. Add all ingredients as in meat broth with exception of
Celery which may be substituted for turnips
Sugar and
4 to 5 tablespoons rice in place of barley, if preferred. If desired, the sugar may be added after the fowl has been removed from the liquid.

(Mrs.) C. M. S. M.

GARDENING

Begin the Perennial Border in the Autumn

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It's always fun to make lists: the ten most important books; the loveliest colors; the most beloved music; the most musical words of a language.

Garden lovers sometimes ask: if one could have just one part of the garden, what would it be? It's always difficult to answer! But many gardeners would say that the perennial border stands near or at the top of the list. A well-planned border means flowers from early spring to late autumn. It gives one delightful opportunities to work out color schemes; it gives a chance for a reasonable amount of experimentation without decreasing the joy of the total picture. It means that all season long there is a joy-giving display of beauty out-of-doors, and flowers enough for cutting so that there are beautiful bouquets for the house.

The writer established two perennial borders four years ago, each is 85 feet long and four feet wide. One lesson has been learned—an important lesson which may be of help to garden lovers.

The important lesson is this: The perennial border should be prepared in the fall! And there are several important reasons why this is so, as experience has demonstrated. If the soil is prepared correctly in the fall, it means lustier, better blooming plants through the season to come; it means freedom from weeds; it means a soil bed which is easier to work.

Select a site which is on level ground or slightly sloping, for drainage is important. The soil should be excavated to a depth of three feet. This may seem unnecessarily deep, but a perennial border will be an all-summer joy-giver and flower producer for many years. It is a small price to pay to insure future success.

Fill in the bottom of the trench to a depth of six inches with sizable rocks, pieces of old brick or coarse gravel. This insures drainage. The rest of the trench to ground level should be filled with a good rich loam mixed with manure and peat moss. Do not put in a layer of manure, then a layer of soil! This will cause roots to cluster in one spot instead of spreading widely. If the trench is four feet wide, one bale of peat moss for 50 feet of length is sufficient. Peat moss, mixed with soil, is a great moisture retainer, and as it decays forms humus.

This system means that some of the soil dug from the trench will have to be disposed of. It can be spread on heavy soil if you have soil which needs lightening. Usually good soil is from eight inches to a foot or more in depth. The important point, however, is that the whole trench is filled with good loam soil. As the soil is filled in, make certain that all root systems of plants and weeds are shaken out.

Don't tramp the soil down. Let it settle naturally. This means that late in the fall and early in the spring, two or three inches more of soil will have to be added. The last thing in the fall, before the ground freezes, scatter a pound of commercial fertilizer (5-8-7 is a good formula) to each ten square feet of surface.

The next spring, there will be an excellent home for the plants. With care, they will thrive well and produce loveliness for years to come.

HAYDN S. PEARSON.

A Friday Column.

You Might Like to Try—

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

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Tying a pencil to the telephone. It may be there when you need it.

Having a paper and pencil at each place tonight at dinner and asking members of the family to write a favorite menu. You may get some good ideas.

Using your aluminum water pitcher for apple blossoms—in season, of course. Looks like old pewter.

Making summer curtains of sheer crinkle crepe. You'll tub them often. What's nicer than a cool breeze through freshly laundered curtains?

Keeping your picnic equipment all together on one shelf.

Eating in the yard frequently. The family can serve themselves in the kitchen and carry individual trays outside.

Shaping meat cakes in individual ring molds for a change.

F. F. A.

Household Hints

Why Not Use Linoleum?

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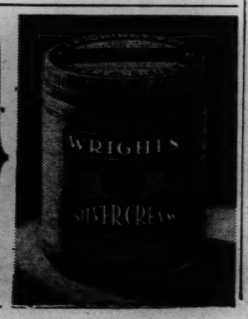

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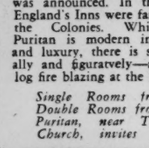

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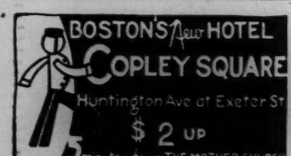

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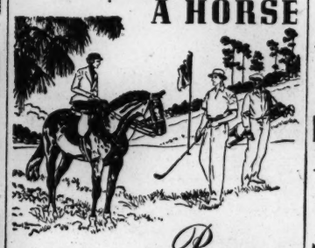

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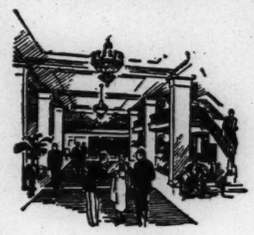

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Archie McPhee Prefers the Road

HE SHOULD have been wearing a kilt, of course, and a bonnet with a feather, instead of his disreputable old cap, his three sweaters under a ragged coat, his patched trousers. Ah, but you forgot all that as you listened to him play the pipes.

We came upon him in the Trossachs, hard by Loch Katrine and the country of Clan Alpine. From a long way off on the winding road we could hear the faint skirl of the pipes and then, rounding a turn, we saw him standing in the shade of a tree—black Highlander, Archie McPhee, one of those lank, grim, dark men that Scott put into his novels, one of Clan Alpine's warriors true, one of Roderick Dhu's men in disguise.

We stopped the car beside him and waited for him to finish his song, but Archie paid no attention to us at all. His lean, swarthy face never changed expression, his eyes never looked at us once. They were fixed on the Highlands, on the deep blue mountains of Scotland, and he was pouring his whole heart into his music. "The Cock of the North," he played, and then "The Battle of Killiecrankie," and swung into the rousing lilt of "The Tangle of the Isles."

For a long time he played on, his bony fingers running up and down the pipes, his patched and broken right shoe keeping time, and all the while he kept his dark eyes fixed on the hills far away as if he hadn't seen us at all. Here was the Last Minstrel, close by Loch Katrine and Ellen's Isle, in the very heart of Scott's country, still playing on as if the old Highland days had never passed, as if there were no automobiles on the old battlefields, as if Archie owned a kilt, instead of patched trousers and three sweaters, and marched at the head of a warrior clan.

* * *

AT LAST THE skirl of the pipes ended with a little sigh and Archie took off his cap and accepted the shilling which he had well earned. There was nothing obsequious about him, no suggestion that he was accepting a tip. He had sold us something for a shilling and given us full value, perhaps a bargain.

"God send ye good fortune, gentlemen," said he, and this huge, fierce man talked with the soft voice of a woman. And then he told us how he lives, how he dens up in the slums of Perth in the winter, but, at the first sign of spring, the cold late spring of the Highlands, he marches out on the road again.

"A wee bit hoose in Pairth is warrum in the winter, but in the spring 'tis no gude in the toon," said Archie, carefully folding up his battered, patched and mended pipes. "Aye, I like it weel to do a wee bit roamin' aboot. Aye, the Heelands, I like them weel. 'Tis all reght if ye've gude blankets to keep ye warrum, for 'tis cold at neght."

Archie's blankets and everything he owns are pushed about in a battered perambulator, the precious bagpipes on top. Before the trees have started to bud out in the Highlands, when the heather is still brown, crisp and lifeless, he pushes his perambulator out of Perth, up into the mountains where his forefathers used to live, where pipers have always played in the spring.

* * *

HE HAD BEEN further afield. He had knocked about in tramp steamers and spent a few months in America, but there was no room for a piper there, only for strange, wild music that he couldn't understand. So he had come back to the Highlands, compelled by an instinct as strong as that of migrating birds in the spring, and so long as he can play his pipes, so long as travelers will give him a few shillings for his songs, he will come back every year.

At the moment he was traveling with friends, and their encampment was a weird sight. Jock's tent, just large enough for him to crawl into, was made of bits of canvas and old sheets sown together. There were other tents of the same sort beside a little stream, a few pots and pans, an old crone bathing a baby in a tin pail, a young woman cooking something over a tiny fire, and half a dozen ragamuffin children scrambling about.

"'Tis gude for the bairns," Archie explained, "to get out of the toon in the spring." The bairns swarmed about our car, screeching for pennies, incredibly wild things, no more civilized than the Highland tribes of Scott's tales.

* * *

NOTHING WILL TAME these wandering gypsies of the Highlands. They will always wander about this empty country, beside the narrow blue lochs in the shadow of Ben Lomond and Ben Nevis, up through the bare, windy passes where even the heather cannot grow on the naked rock, over to the west coast where the Atlantic stretches its cold fingers far inland to the base of the mountains, into the neat towns of gray granite, among the low white cottages of the crofters where the sheep's thick wool is ruffled by the cold north wind, into the fishing villages where the herring fleet lies on the glistening sand behind the stone mole.

"Aye," said Archie again, "I like it, a wee bit roamin' aboot." And, as a farewell gesture, he raised his pipes again and played us another tune, plaintive, wailing, some old dirge that had echoed in this narrow defile many a time long ago, out of the pipes of other minstrels of Archie's breed. Along the road we stopped and listened. There was no one to give him a shilling, but Archie was still playing, and we could hear his pipes, faint now as a bird song.

BRUCE HUTCHISON

The Overtones Of Architecture

EVERY piece of architecture, the embodiment of a human purpose, has innumerable harmonics, like that purpose itself. A bridge is an engineering problem; it is also an element in a natural or an urban landscape. It may clash or harmonize with its surroundings. It has to take a definite place, not in space only, but in time. It may serve as a link with a world still dear to us, and which we could not destroy or even mar without a pang. It may be a proud anticipation of a world more spacious, more powerful, than that of our immediate experience. The new bridge in front of the Louvre is efficient and unobtrusive; still it keeps in tune with the historical harmony of the Seine. A steel span of efficient design might have saved not a few francs; it might also have jarred the sensitiveness of a people for whom the good life is not the shortest and cheapest line between two points, but the pleasantest.

For the *realist*, that is to say for the man willing to face the facts without artificial simplification, a railroad station is not merely the place where technical services are performed, it is also a cluster of moods. There is dread and hope in every departure and in every arrival. We want to eliminate waste, and fuss, and flurry; but we also crave a setting that will give to our traveling adventure a touch of festive solemnity, a sense of reassuring welcome, a hint of gracious farewell. There is no need to reproduce the Propylaea or the Baths of Caracalla; but the problem is slightly different from that of a freight shed. A house is a "machine for living in," no doubt, and every added comfort or labor-saving appliance will be a gain; but the machine, in its inexorable efficiency, should not destroy all possibility of an unstandardized life.—From "Art for Art's Sake," by ALFRED GUÉRARD. (Boston: Lothrop, Lee and Shepard.)

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The Frost King

A MYSTIC artist of the night,
He dares fantastic dreams in white,
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From boulevard to twisting lane,
His subject (never man more wise)
He leaves to his beholders' eyes.

JANICE BLANCHARD

Apple Picking

AT THE end of the orchard there is an old crab-apple tree which overhangs the road. The gardener always leaves the harvesting of the crabs to such amateur labor as cares to undertake it. They are small and insignificant crabs, and all through August they drop like pebbles over his neatly hoed beds. But there is a charm about picking the crab-apple tree which the gardener entirely misses.

* * *

YOU SIT ON the warm, sun-baked wall with your basket propped beside you, and on one side lies the garden, blazing in its September glory, and on the other side lies a small cobbled courtyard which is used as a short-cut to the farm road. In the course of a morning many words of greeting are exchanged with neighbors and neighbors' dogs. Mrs. Cope's chickens occasionally stray across the way from their "run," and the farm cat, golden coated and of delicate tread, joins you at your seat of vantage upon the wall. Over your head the swallows fly, wheeling and darting between the house and the telegraph wires, where they are gathering for departure. Ever since dawn the martins have been bustling in and out under the eaves. The sky is still as blue as summer but the travellers cannot be misled. It is really their increased activity which has driven you, shame-facedly, out to the apple-picking, because lazing in the sun is now a part of the summer's vanished privileges. Autumn is upon your heels, and there is work to be done.

The brick wall has a warm, pleasing scent of its own. All summe the sun has beaten on it and the peach trees have leant their backs against its pleasant heat. There are lichens in all the little crannies, so that it has a softened, mossy surface. Plants have sown themselves there from the garden, snapdragons and a wall-flower, a wild stone-crop from the brick out-buildings of the farm. A butterfly, still out in the summer warmth, spreads its pale, green-veined wings for an instant beside you.

* * *

"A FINE CROP, you've got," says a voice below the wall, and there is Mrs. Cope going to feed her chickens, and coming out of her way for a friendly word. With Mrs. Cope one word leads to another, and she rests the chickens' bowl comfortably on her hip and prepares for half-an-hour's conversation on the making of crab-apple jelly. She is only drawn away by the necessity of scolding her second eldest son on his way, with his bicycle laden with grocery parcels.

"There! Run along!" she says cheerfully. "They'll be waiting all day at the farm for their orders. You and your dreaming!" She shoos him on with her apron as she would a chicken, and is called to her more immediate task by the action. "Them chickens, now. I'd almost forgot."

In a moment or two Tom Cope, Jr., is back again, to lean against his bicycle below the wall and superintend the apple-picking. He catches two small apples deftly as they slip from plucking fingers. "Ta!" he says wickedly, as if you had thrown them to him on purpose, and rides away munching happily, not minding the crabs' sourness.

The next visitor is the postman, clattering round in his smart pony-trap. The harness and the pony's flanks shine in the sun.

"Two for you today," he says, handing the mail over the wall.

He stops for a moment companionably to chat, and to ask, "Might I have them foreign stamps, if it's not a liberty, when you're done with them? My nephew, now, he's always asking for them. The Colonel up at the Manor always gives them back to me when he's had his mail."

Armed with his prize he flicks the reins loosely on the pony's neck, and away they go, rattling over the cobbles to the farm.

* * *

AND NOW THE apple-picking, or rather that within easy reach of the wall, is done, and the sun is high over the downs. The farm cat has betaken himself homewards, and is walking with slow, graceful steps in the wake of the postman's flying trap. A thin plume of wood-smoke curls up beside the barn.

Perhaps it is that faint scent which has brought a breath of autumn upon the day. Or it may be the swallows, which have ceased their agitated flight, and are resting in long even lines upon the wires. The butterfly is still sunning himself on the head of a scarlet dahlia. Perhaps it is the pale blossoming of michaelmas daisies, purple and lavender, and white and pink, blowing like smoke amongst the brighter blossoms in the border which has shed that new aspect upon the day. More than all, it is the well-filled basket which you are carrying into the house. You have harvested the summer in a morning.

P. WRATISLAW

Photograph by Burton-Oblut — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LA MAISON DU ROI, IN THE GRAND PLACE, BRUSSELS

OF ALL the old-world countries, Belgium is perhaps one of the richest in relics of the past. Many Belgian towns are store-houses of ancient treasures. In the early days every city set great store by education and found a source of pride in adorning city and home. After the renaissance, Belgium developed a national style of architecture, the so-called Flemish Baroque. This style can be seen at its glorious best in Antwerp, and in the magnificent buildings around the Grand Place in Brussels, which form one of the most splendid architectural groups to be found in any town of the North. "The King's Mansion" (*La Maison du Roi*) is a fine example in this Flemish Baroque style.

Low Tide at Sunrise

COME with me some fine summer morning down to the beach. We will choose a day when the low tide occurs about sunrise, and we will be promptly on hand at that hour. There is a light fog floating over the water, and as we come down to the shore we are surprised to see what a broad stretch of mossy rocks has been left bare by the retreating tide. . . .

We see no mermaids here, but there is plenty of life without them. Here is a huge arching rock and under it a pool of the clearest sea water. We stretch ourselves upon the soft moss and partly enter the charmed grotto. In the pool are a few bright fishes, darting around their little ocean, evidently alarmed by our presence. As they swim through the shallow water they brush against the slender waving tendrils and display their graceful forms; or they touch the frond of an iridescent seaweed, which, as it moves, reveals its beautiful colors.

On the bottom, or attached to the sides of the stones, are starfishes of brilliant and varied hues—red, yellow, purple, and brown—contrasting strongly with the green sea grass and making it seem as if the sky had last night sent a shower of stars into the ocean and some of them had been left when the tide ebbed away.

Brilliant patches of living sponge—scarlet, orange, or drab—paint the dark rocks; colonies of lace-like polyzoans are scattered over stones and old shells; pretty sea slugs are creeping slowly along the roof of our grotto, or quietly waiting, with all imaginable patience, for the return of the tide; . . . sea anemones—those living flowers—open their tube-like petals and glow in the morning light; and a host of other things, "creeping innumerable"—all welcome us to this beautiful community in the sea.

Our liveliest hosts are the little crabs, which scamper off sidewise, backwards, forwards, or in any other direction, as we approach, crawling into the narrowest of cracks, whence they obtrude their jaw-like claws. If we manifest no hostile intent, they will quickly come creeping out again, and begin anew the business of the day. How their glossy shells shine—white, green, red, or brown, or perhaps combining all these colors in harmonious patterns!—From "West Coast Shells," by JOSIAH KEEP, revised by JOSHUA L. BAILY, JR. (Stanford University Press.)

"The pure in heart"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHRIST JESUS indicated that purity is a prerequisite to seeing God, good, when he said (Matthew 5:8), "Blessed are the pure in heart: for they shall see God." The demonstrable truth of this beatitude is recognized by Mary Baker Eddy throughout her writings. On page 337 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," she writes: "Christian Science demonstrates that none but the pure in heart can see God, as the gospel teaches. In proportion to his purity is man perfect; and perfection is the order of celestial being which demonstrates Life in Christ, Life's spiritual ideal."

When we glimpse the true nature of God and man it becomes plain that one is conscious of the presence and power of the Father-Mother God in proportion to the purity of thought that permeates his hopes, desires, aims, and ambitions.

God is Mind, Spirit, Soul, Principle, divine, infinite Love. Man is perfect, the reflection of God's oneness and completeness. As such, he is naturally pure in heart. His life is spiritually mental. He is the manifestation of divine Love and is obedient to God's law. He is sinless, pure, and free, never separated from his divine source, never out of accord with Spirit.

Mankind is a misconception of true manhood. We need to become conscious of the spiritual perfection of God and all His creation. Jesus said to Nicodemus (John 3:3), "Except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God." Nicodemus betrayed the material basis of his thought in his questions (John 3:4): "How can a man be born when he is old? can he enter the second time into his mother's womb, and be born?"

Mankind, beset by distressing beliefs of lack, fear, dismay, disease, and sin, echoes the question of Nicodemus, "How can a man be born when he is old?" How can we demonstrate the fruit of the Spirit—health, harmony, happiness, plenty—when we see only the material concept everywhere?

In giving a practical answer to this question, Christian Science is greatly blessing the human race. This religion shows that being "born again" is a purely spiritual process, and that it is possible for each one progressively to cast off material beliefs and accept spiritual existence as the only reality. The place for each one to begin is right where he finds himself. In everyone's experience there is some good, some pure hope or desire, some unselfed love, some honest wish to work out noble life purposes. The quality of purity, inherent in the real man, becomes enlarged and perfected in human consciousness through spiritual understanding, humility, and gratitude.

Pure thoughts are right thoughts, spiritual thoughts. To recognize no cause or effect apart from divine Mind is to be pure in heart. Grace and purity are gifts of God, companions of a childlike faith in the changeless bounty of divine Love. To be pure in heart is to "pray without ceasing," since pure thought is in constant communion with the one divine Mind, God. Pure thoughts, spiritual ideas, counteract all the evil beliefs that come from mortal mind. Sin, sickness, and all inharmony have no power to resist purity.

A young student of Christian Science found this fact helpful in overcoming a condition of disease with which he was confronted. From his careful study of the Bible and the writings of Mrs. Eddy he began to understand that the material body is but a manifestation of mortal belief, and that the impure poisoned condition of the body was evidence of the acceptance in thought of the belief in material birth, growth, maturity, and death—with all its concomitant inharmonies. In sincere gratitude for the light already revealed he turned his thought to divine Mind, acknowledging Spirit as the substance and source of existence, and divine Mind as the only cause and energy.

Through prayer and spiritual seeking, thought can be freed from impure beliefs, such as greed, dishonesty, fear, hate, criticism, injustice, and tyranny. Uplifted thought is receptive to pure desires and aims emanating from divine Mind. Gratitude, hope, faith, charity, joy, good will, and humility are the evidences of purity of heart. Through spiritual sense we see God, divine Love, manifested in all that concerns us. Spiritual sight is good sight, and the seeing of good is ensured for the pure in heart.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish]

Meditation

I STOOD beside a patient river, not like
The great river, which is Hiddekel, where you,
O man greatly beloved, stood, yet like.
I rested there, beneath the cedar trees,
Noted the butterflies, the flowers, the bees,
Felt the hovering sunshine pierce the shade;
yet
Turned I from this soft and tranquil beauty
To contemplate the little waves that fret,
And larger waves that rise and swirl and break,
Inevitably drawn upon the breast
Of calm and deeper current toward their rest
Within the sea.

You, Daniel, who met the might
Of hate and subtlety with love; who knelt
Before the vision; listened, and stood upright
Beside the river, river Hiddekel,
Where waves, successive, rose and clashed and
fell:
You saw the nations—saw the Persian flare,
Saw Grecian, Syrian, power follow power—
And saw the deep, resistless current bear
Each onward toward the sea of slaked desire.

Before you knelt, and stood, beneath the trees
Did you note the rose, the iris, lily, bees?
For flowers bloom by rivers and in empire
As each flows onward, until lost in sea,
"Till the end be:
Till the wise shall understand."

NELLIE B. MACE

"De rene af Hjertet"

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

KRISTUS JESUS betegnede Renhed som en nødvendig Forudsætning for at kunne se Gud, det gode, den Gang han sagde (Matthæus-Evangeliet 5:8): "Salige ere de rene af Hjertet, thi de skulle se Gud." Den bevislige Sandhed i denne Saligprisning klargøres af Mary Baker Eddy overalt i hendes Skrifter. Paa Side 337 i Kristen Videnskabs Lærebog, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, skriver hun: "Kristen Videnskab demonstrerer, at ingen uden de rene af Hjertet kan se Gud, som Evangeliet lærer. I Forhold til sin Renhed er Mennesket fuldkomment; og Fuldkommenhed er Ordenen i den himmelske Væren, som demonstrerer Liv i Kristus, Livets aandelige Ideal."

Naar vi glimtvis ser den sande Natur i Gud og Menneske, bliver det os klart, at vi i Forhold til den Tankens Renhed, som gennemtrænger vore Haab, vore Ønsker, vore Livsmaal, vor Stræben, vil være os vor Fader-Moder Guds Nærværelse og Magt bevidst.

Gud er Sind, Aand, Sjæl, Princip, guddommelig, uendelig Kærlighed. Mennesket er fuldkomment, Genspejling af Guds Enhed og Fuldstændighed. Han er derfor af Naturen ren af Hjerte. Hans Liv er aandelig mentalt. Han er guddommelig Kærligheds Manifestation og er lydig mod Guds Lov. Han er uden Synd, ren og fri, aldrig adskilt fra sit guddommelige Ophav, altid i Samklang med Aand.

Menneskeheden er en fejlagtig Opfattelse af sand menneskelig Natur. Vi maa blive os den aandelige Fuldkommenhed i Gud og Hans hele Skabelse bevidst. Jesus sagde til Nikodemus (Johannes-Evangeliet 3:3): "Uden nogen bliver født paa ny, kan han ikke se Guds Rige." Nikodemus forraadte sin Tankes materielle Grundlag, da han fremførte følgende Spørgsmaal (Johannes-Evangeliet 3:4): "Hvorledes kan et Menneske fødes, naar han er gammel? Mon han kan anden Gang komme ind i sin Moders Liv og fødes?"

Opfyldt af Fattigdommens, Frygtens, Modløshedens, Sygdommens og Syndens pinefulde Forestillinger gentager Menneskeheden Nikodemus' Spørgsmaal: "Hvorledes kan et Menneske fødes, naar han er gammel?" Hvorledes kan vi demonstrere Aandens Frugt—Sundhed, Harmoni, Lykke, Overflod—naar vi overalt kun ser det materielle Begreb?

Med sit praktiske Svar paa dette Spørgsmaal velsigner Kristen Videnskab i højeste Grad Menneskeheden. Denne Religion viser os, at det at blive "født paa ny" er en rent aandelig Proces, og at det er os alle muligt efterhaanden at bortkaste flere og flere af de materielle Begreber og godkende aandelig Væren som den eneste Virkelighed. Enhver af os maa begynde netop der, hvor vi i Øjeblikket befinder os. Der findes altid hos os noget godt, et rent Haab eller Ønske, en uselvisk Kærlighed, et ærligt Ønske om at udarbejde ædle Livsmaal. Renhed er uadskillelig knyttet til det virkelige Menneske, og den udvikles og fuldkommengøres i den menneskelige Bevidsthed ved aandelig Forstaaelse, Ydmyghed og Taknemmelighed.

Rene Tanker er rette Tanker, er aandelige Tanker. Ikke at erkende nogen Aarsag eller Virkning, der er afsondret fra guddommeligt Sind, er at være ren af Hjertet. Naade og Renhed er Gaver fra Gud, og følger med en barnlig Tro paa guddommelig Kærligheds uforanderlige Naadegaver. At være ren af Hjertet er at "bede uafladelig", fordi rene Tanker er i stadig Samfund med det ene og eneste guddommelige Sind, Gud. Rene Tanker, aandelige Ideer, modvirker alle de onde Begreber, der udgaar fra det dødelige Sind. Synd, Sygdom og al anden Disharmoni har ingen Modstandskraft over for Renhed.

En ung Kristen Videnskab-Studerende fandt i denne Kendsgerning en stor Hjælp til Sejr over et Sygdomstilfælde, han var stillet overfor. Ved omhyggeligt at studere Bibelen og Mrs. Eddys Skrifter begyndte han at forstaa, at det materielle Legeme kun er en Manifestation af dødeligt Begreb, og at Legemets urene, forgiftede Tilstand var en Følge af, at han i sine Tanker godkendte Troen paa materiel Fødsel, Vækst, Modenhed og Død—med alle de dertil hørende Disharmonier. I oprigtig Taknemmelighed for det Lys, der allerede var ham aabenbaret, vendte han sine Tanker mod guddommeligt Sind og erkendte Aand som Tilværelsens Substans og Ophav og guddommeligt Sind som den eneste Aarsag og eneste Kraft.

Ved Bøn og aandelig Søgen kan Tanken befries for urene Begreber som Begærlighed, Uærlighed, Frygt, Had, Kritik, Uretfærdighed og Tyranni. Opløftede Tanker er modtagelige for rene Ønsker og Livsmaal, som udgaar fra guddommeligt Sind. Taknemmelighed, Haab, Tro, Kærlighed, Glæde, Godhed og Ydmyghed vidner om Hjertets Renhed. Gennem aandelig Erkendelse ser vi Gud, guddommelig Kærlighed, aabenbaret i alle vore Forhold. Aandeligt Syn er godt Syn, og at se det gode er et sikkert Løfte til de rene af Hjertet.

Oplysning angaaende kristen-videnskabelig Litteratur, udgivet paa Dansk, kan faaes ved at skrive til Forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

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Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,250,000
Previous day 1,470,940
1937 vol. to date 357,520,299
1936 vol. to date 405,509,830

Profit Taking Stems Advance In Securities

NEW YORK, Nov. 5 (AP)—A speedy but brief rally was touched off in today's stock market by an upswing in gold mining issues and recoveries ran to 3 or more points before profit celling stemmed the tide.

Dealings turned exceptionally quiet near the final hour. Transfers were at the rate of about 1,250,000 shares.

Bonds improved in spots. Commodities were uneven.

Gold Shares Prominent

Prominent on the early upward tilt were Dome, McIntyre, Alaska Juneau, South American Gold & Platinum, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Republic, National Steel, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Wheeling Steel, Chrysler, General Motors, Mack Truck, Santa Fe, Southern Pacific, Great Northern, Atlantic Coast Line, Union Pacific, American Pacific, Great Northern, Atlantic Coast Line, American Telephone, Western Union, Consolidated Edison, Electric Power & Light, International Telephone, U. S. Rubber, Goodyear, Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, J. I. Case, Deere, Boeing, Westinghouse, General Electric, du Pont, Allied Chemical, Union Carbide, Philip Morris, Eastman Kodak, Coca-Cola, International Paper & Power preferred, Loew's and Johns-Manville.

Whetting the appetite in the gold department was another boost in the price of yellow metal in London to the equivalent of $34.98 an ounce, a new two-year peak in terms of American dollar parity. Subsequently bids of $35.10 were registered. Sterling exhibited strength as short-term balances in New York continued their return to Great Britain. Selling of American shares from overseas was not extensive.

Revival of hoarding abroad was thought to reflect partly further tension over world monetary policies but principally continuance of rumors in foreign centers Washington might consider a lift in the gold price in order to halt sliding trends in commodities and general business. Usually informed domestic financial quarters, though, were of the opinion any dollar devaluation, through a gold hike, was unlikely at this time.

A rally in share prices and a spurt in the price of gold abroad did little to help the bond market today. Corporate liens moved narrowly in both directions with interest at a low ebb as the session neared mid-day.

Federal loans were restricted and tended slightly lower. Gains were held to around 2-32 of a point while declines, which were in the majority, ranged to 3-32 of a point. Foreign dollar loans were extremely quiet with principal activity centering in Japanese obligations.

A definite trend was lacking in the corporates. The carrier group was fairly evenly divided with few changes exceeding a point while utilities tended fractionally lower. Heaviest turnover was in the rails. New York Central 5s dropped around a point.

Gaining fractions were American Foreign Power 5s, Armour 4s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Goodyear 5s, International Paper 5s and Southern Pacific 4½s. Pointing down a bit were Consolidated Edison 3¼s, International Hydro Electric 6s, Southern Railway 4s, Bethlehem Steel 3¾s and Alleghany 5s of 1950 stamped.

In the foreign section Japan 6½s and 5½s were up a little more than a point in moderately active dealings. Cuba 5½s gained around a point and Abitibi Power & Paper 5s advanced about 1¼. Other sections of the list were inactive.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5 (AP)—A rally in the Curb Market dwindled today as trading quieted down, but gains of fractions to a point or more were general at the start of the final hour.

Specialties were mixed, other groups were higher. Aluminum Company was up a point while Montgomery Ward was down a point. Newmont Mining led the advance in mining shares and held a $2 gain.

Among the utilities, American Gas & Electric, Electric Bond & Share, Niagara Hudson Power, Northern States Power "A" and Arkansas Natural Gas "A" were all up fractionally.

Oil shares, including Gulf and Creole, were slightly higher.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Europe			
Sterling:	Today	Last	Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.99¼	$4.97⅞	$4.98	$4.8397
Cables	4.99⅜	4.97⅛	4.98	4.8397
France—franc	.0339⅜	.0338		$
Belgium—belga	.1702	.1696		.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2321	.2312		$
Italy—lira	.0526	.0526		.0526
Germany—mark	.4035	.4025		.4033
Holland—guilder	.5529	.5529		$
Sweden—krona	.2575	.2565		.4537
Norway—krona	.2509	.2499		.4537
Denmark—krone	.2230	.2222		.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†		.3267
Greece—drachma	.0091	.0091		.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1887	.1887		.2382
Cz'ch'slo—crown	.0350	.0350		$
Finland—finm'k	.0220	.0220		.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1975	.1975		.2961
Poland—zloty	.1891	.1891		.1899
Portugal—escudo	.0451	.0451		.0748
Roumania—leu	.0076	.0076		.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233	.0233		.0298
South America				
Argentina—peso¶	.2980	.2975		.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0565	.0565		.2025
Chile—peso	.0375	.0375		.2060
Peru—sol	.2575	.2575		.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5900‡	.5900‡		1.7510
Far East				
Japan—yen	.2910	.2904		.8440
India—rupee	.3773	.3760		.6180
Java—florin	.5545	.5546		.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3124	.3112		*
Shanghai—dol	.2956‡	.2956‡		*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5855	.5844		.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5012	.5012		.5000
Canada				
Canada—dollar	1.0003	1.0003		1.6931
Mexico				
Mexico—peso	.2780	.2780		.8440

* Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. † Not quoted. ‡ Free market. § Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶ Nominal. ¶ Paper peso.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Nov. 3: Receipts, $63,-938,511; expenditures, $66,561,299; balance, $2,663,861,750; customs receipts for the month, $3,135,360. Receipts for the fiscal year since July 1, $8,029,033,738; expenditures, $2,654,640,040, including $721,780 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $625,606,311; gross debt, $37,009,956,-949, an increase of $18,131 above the previous day; gold assets, $12,803,746,025, including $1,272,211,777 of inactive gold.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	37⅞	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	37½	37½	37½	— ⅜
85	45	Acme Steel (4)	1	54½	54½	54½	— ½
22⅜	9	Adams Exp (.30g)	17	10⅞	10½	10⅝	+ ⅜
28⅛	17½	Adams-Millis (2)	2	20¾	20¼	20¾	Nov 3
36	16½	Addressograph (1.40)	3	23	23	23	
4⅜	1½	Advance Rumely	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Nov 4
80¼	51	Air Reduction (1a)	24	52	50	50	—2
5¼	½	Air-Way El Ap	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
15⅜	8	Alaska Jun (.60a)	168	13½	12⅜	12¾	+ ¼
5⅜	1	Alleghany	54	1⅝	1½	1½	
68½	10	Alleg pf xw	1	15½	15½	15½	Nov 1
59¾	11	Alleg pf $30 ww	5	15¼	14½	14¾	+ ¾
59	11	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	13½	13½	13½	Nov 3
52½	10½	Alleg pr pf	3	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
45⅝	13	Alleg Stl (1.60)	1	20	20	20	+ ½
27⅞	6½	Allen Indust (1)	1	10	10	10	+ ⅛
258½	150	Allied Ch & Dye (6)	11	159	156⅞	159	+3
17½	11	Allied Kid (1a)	1	11	11	11	Oct 30
33⅛	10	Allied Mills (2g)	6	14½	14⅛	14⅛	
21⅞	8⅛	Allied Stores (.20a)	12	11	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅜
85	50	Allied Stores pf (5)	5	55	54⅞	54⅞	—⅜
83½	34	Allis-Ch Mfg (3½g)	33	44½	42¾	42½	— ½
39⅜	8½	Alpha P Cem (1)	5	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	Nov 4
8⅞	1¼	Amal Leather	12	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
52¼	19	Amal Leather pf (3)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	Nov 4
114⅞	69	Amerada (2)	10	64½	62	62	+3
101½	53½	Am Ag Ch Del (6½g)	1	64½	64½	64½	Nov 4
41⅜	10	Am Bank Note (¾g)	8	14½	14⅜	14½	
80¾	28	Am Brake Sh (2g)	10	38¾	37¼	37¼	
121	79½	Am Can (4a)	10	89	87¾	87¾	—1
174	151⅞	Am Can pf (7)	1	160	160	160	
71	15¼	Am Car & Fdy (¼g)	15	22	21	21	
104½	36	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	3	42½	42½	42½	—2
33¾	11¼	Am Ch & Cable (1g)	28	18½	17¾	17⅞	+ ⅜
150	86	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	1	95	95	95	Oct 29
112	90	Am Chicle (4a)	5	99⅝	99⅜	99⅜	Nov 4
22⅜	5¼	Am Colortype	1	8¾	8¼	8¼	+ ⅜
30¾	8¼	Am Com Alcohol	6	14	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
33⅝	12½	Am Crys Sug (3¼g)	2	17½	17	17½	+ ½
3	1	Am Encaustic Tiling	3	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ¼
17	5	Am European	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Oct 29
13¾	2½	Am & Foreign Pow	35	4⅞	4½	4¾	+ ⅜
58⅞	17	Am & For P $6 pf	5	23	22	22	+1⅝
68⅞	19	Am & For P $7 pf	5	26	25	25	
38½	5¾	Am & For P 2 pf	12	12¾	11½	11¾	+ ½
21	7¾	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	4	11½	11	11	Nov 3
11¼	2½	Am Hide & Leather	17	4	3⅞	3⅞	+ ¼
55¾	20½	Am Hide & L pf (3)	1	23½	23½	23 ½	— ½
52⅜	32¼	Am Home Pr (2.40)	3	37½	37½	37½	— ½
4¾	1⅜	Am Ice	3	2	2	2	
27⅝	14	Am Ice pf (1½g)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Nov 4
17¾	6⅜	Am International	3	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	— ¼
58⅞	14½	Am Locomotive	21	20	18½	18⅜	— ⅜
125	53	Am Locomotive pf	2	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	+2⅞
29⅜	10⅛	Am M & Fdy (1)	9	14⅞	14½	14⅞	+ ⅛
13⅝	3	Am M & Met (.60)	3	6	5¾	5¾	— ¼
68⅞	29	Am Metal (1¼g)	8	30¾	30	30	+ ¾
139½	105	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	2	105	105	105	Oct 22
16½	3	Am Power & Light	54	6⅞	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
87⅛	31	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	12	45	44	44	+ ¾
72½	26	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	8	39	38	38	+ ⅝
29½	9¼	Am Rad & St S (.60)	54	12½	12	12	— ⅛
45¼	15½	Am Roll Mill (2)	38	25⅛	23¾	23¾	— ⅜
101⅝	70	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	7	78¾	78	78	— ⅛
36	17½	Am Safety Raz (2)	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	Nov 4
29	7½	Am Seating (½g)	12	15⅝	14⅞	15	+ ½
105¾	45½	Am Smelt & R (4g)	76	53⅛	50½	50½	—1⅝
154	130	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	3	131	130	131	Nov 3
67½	46	Am Snuff (3a)	1	50	50	50	— ¼
73¼	22½	Am Steel Fdrs (1½g)	27	28	26¼	26¼	— ½
26½	10½	Am Stores (1½g)	3	12	12	12	
56⅞	28¼	Am Sumat Tob (2)	9	30½	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
143¾	104⅞	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	1	118	118	118	+1
27⅜	14	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	2	18	18	18	
187	140	Am Tel & Tel (9)	26	152½	150¼	150½	— ⅛
99	66	Am Tobacco (5)	5	70	70	70	+1
99⅞	68½	Am Tobacco B (5)	8	72¾	71⅞	71⅞	+ ½
150½	128¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	4	138½	138½	138½	+ ¼
20⅛	4¼	Am Type Founders	6	7	6¾	6¾	— ¼
29½	8	Am Wat Wks (2.60)	43	12¾	11¾	12	+ ¼
107	82	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	5	83	82½	83	Nov 4
14⅜	3½	Am Woolen	6	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
79	30½	Am Woolen pf (3k)	23	38⅞	38	38	— ½
20	3¼	Am Zinc L & S	35	7¾	7	7⅛	
79⅜	27½	Am Zinc pr pf (2½g)	1	38	38	38	—2
69½	24¾	Anaconda (1¼g)	236	28⅜	26⅞	27	— ⅜
97	39	Anacon W&C (3½g)	1	44	44	44	—2
24¾	10	Anchor Cap (.45g)	4	17½	17½	17½	Nov 4
37½	7	Andes Copper	2	13	13	13	Nov 4
10¼	2⅝	A P W Paper	1	4	4	4	Nov 4
46	31	Arch-Dan-M (1½g)	2	34	33	33	—1¾
111	93	Armour Del pf (7)	2	99½	99½	99½	+ ¾
13¾	4⅝	Armour Ill (.70g)	37	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅜
99½	65	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	1	72½	72½	72½	— ½
127	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	97¼	97¼	97¼	Oct 23
70½	30	Armstrong Cork (2g)	26	40¾	39	39¾	— ⅛
16¼	4⅞	Arnold Const (⅞g)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Nov 4
17⅜	2⅝	Artloom	5	5	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
24¾	6⅜	Assd Dry Goods	14	10	9	9¼	
101	75	Assd Dry Gds 1 pf (6)	1	77	77	77	+2
125	107	Assd D G 2 pf (7k)	1	96	96	96	—11
57½	35	Associates Invest (3)	1	42	42	42	Nov 4
94¾	35	Atch T & S F (2g)	68	39¾	37	38⅝	+ 1⅛
104	78	Atchison pf (5)	2	82½	82⅞	82⅞	Nov 3
55½	18	Atl Coast Line	15	27⅞	26	26	+ ⅛
29	5	Atl Gulf & W In	1	8	8	8	+ ½
44	9	Atl G & W In pf	5	15	14	14	— ¾
37	18	Atl Refining (1)	15	22⅞	22½	22½	— ⅛
116½	101⅜	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	103	103	103	Nov 4
18½	7⅝	Atlas Corp (.80)	5	9	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
52⅜	39¼	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	44	44	44	
94	40½	Atlas Powder (2½g)	1	50¼	50¼	50¼	+ ¼
18¼	4½	Atlas Tack (¾g)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Nov 4
36¾	6¼	Auburn Auto	6	10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼
9½	2	Austin Nichols	4	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	Nov 3
9¼	2¼	Aviation Corp	9	4	3⅞	3⅞	

B

23¾	5	Baldwin Loco ct	42	8⅝	8	8	— ⅛
40½	8⅛	Balt & Ohio	86	13⅜	12⅝	13⅛	+ ⅛
47¾	10	Balt & Ohio pf	5	17	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
45	30	Bang & Aroos (2½)	4	34¾	33½	33½	— ½
43⅜	10½	Barber Co (1g)	15	17¾	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
32	9	Barker Bros	3	12½	11½	11½	
35¼	10	Barnsdall (1)	18	15	14⅜	14¾	+ ⅜
20¼	9¼	Bayuk Cigar (.56¼g)	10	12	12	12	
28¾	13¼	Beatrice Cr (1a)	1	17½	17¼	17¼	Nov 4
105¾	98	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	95	95	95	—2
114¾	90¾	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	99½	99½	99½	Oct 29
15¾	7⅜	Belding-Hem (1)	1	9⅛	9	9	Nov 4
88½	84	Belg NR pf (3.27g)	1	87	87	87	Sep 9
30½	8¼	Bendix Aviat (¾g)	22	13⅝	13	13⅛	— ½
23¾	15	Benef In Ln (2g)	9	19	18½	18⅝	— ⅜
62¾	37¾	Best & Co (2½a)	1	57	57	57	—2
105½	41	Beth Steel (4g)	169	52¼	49¾	49¾	— ¼
20	14	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	1	15½	15½	15½	— ⅜
129½	87	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	3	93	93	93	+ ½
69¾	28	Bigelow-San (3g)	1	30½	30½	30½	Nov 4
38	13½	Black & Decker (1a)	1	17	16	17	1
29⅞	9	Blaw-Knox (.70g)	6	13⅜	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
49¾	16	Boeing Airplane	72	24¼	22¾	22¾	+ ¼
48⅛	21	Bohn Alum (2¾g)	7	30½	29½	30½	+2
25	15	Bond Stores (1.60)	5	15½	15	15	— ¾
28	17½	Borden (1.60)	15	20⅜	20	20	
50⅝	24¼	Borg-Warner (2)	37	32½	31	31½	+ ¼
15¾	3	Boston & Maine	1	4½	4½	4½	Nov 4
4½	½	Botany C M A	3	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
35⅜	18¼	Bower R Bear (2g)	2	22	21½	22	Nov 4
23¼	7	Bridgpt Brass (.65g)	6	10¾	10	10¼	+ ⅛
59⅞	18	Briggs Mfg (2½g)	25	28	26	26	—1
53½	33	Briggs & Strat (5)	1	34	34	34	
47	29	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	4	32	31⅞	31⅞	+ ⅜
8	1	Bklyn & Queens T	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
38½	6⅞	Bklyn & Q T pf	1	11	11	11	—1⅜
53	8	Bkln-Man Tr	18	14	13½	13½	— ¼
102¼	32½	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	4	40½	39¾	40½	+1
52¾	19¼	Bklyn Un Gas (1.60)	2	22¾	22½	22½	— ¼
50	37	Brown Shoe (3)	1	38	38	38	Nov 3
24½	6	Bruns-Balke (½g)	3	10	9½	9½	+ ¼
25¼	6½	Bucyrus-Erie (¼g)	9	9¾	9½	9½	+ ⅜
14⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	20	5⅝	5⅜	5½	
13	2½	Budd Wheel (.20g)	12	5¼	4¾	4¾	
45¼	10¼	Bullard Co (1)	1	17	17	17	— ⅛
65½	26	Bulova Watch (4a)	13	37	35½	35½	— ⅛
18⅜	7	Burlington Mills (1)	5	9	8¾	8¾	— ¼
35⅜	15	Burr Ad Ma (1a)	10	19¼	19	19	— ⅛
11¾	1¾	Bush Terminal	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ¼
39	8	Bush Term 7% deb	5	11¼	11	11	
18¼	5½	Butler Bros (.60)	5	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅜
36¼	16¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	22	22	22	Nov 4
9¼	2¼	Butte Cop & Zinc	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
33¾	6	Byers Co	3	10½	10½	10½	+ ¼
34⅜	12½	Byron Jackson (2a)	6	21¾	21	21¾	+2

C

48¼	20½	Calif Pack (1½a)	2	25	25	25	Nov 4
52⅛	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	51½	51½	51½	Oct 26
6⅛	1	Callahan Z-Ld	62	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
20⅛	4	Calumet & H (1.10g)	20	9⅛	8½	8½	
37⅜	10½	Campbell Wy (1)	5	17½	17¼	17½	+1
38¼	9½	Can Dry Ginger Ale	38	16	14¾	14¾	— ¼
17½	6⅞	Canadian Pacific	30	8⅜	8	8	— ⅜
61½	33	Cannon Mills (1½g)	5	33½	32	33	— ½
18½	6½	Cap Adm A (¾g)	2	7½	7	7½	+ ½
35⅜	18	Carpenter Stl (1.60g)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	Nov 3
9½	2⅞	Carriers & Gen (.15g)	6	4	3⅞	4	Nov 4
191¾	89	Case (J I) (6g)	4	101	97½	97½	+ ½
100	53½	Caterpil Trac (2)	6	56½	56	56	— ¼
105¼	102½	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	1	105	105	105	Oct 26
41½	17	Celanese Corp (2¼g)	12	23¾	22½	22½	— ¼
115	100	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	100	100	100	Oct 23
48¼	21	Celotex (1.20g)	4	28	26	26	Nov 3
39¼	24	Cent Aguir (1½a)	6	26¾	25	26¾	Nov 4
12⅝	2	Cent Fdy	8	4	3¾	3¾	+ ¼
41¾	8	Cent RR NJ	1	12	12	12	Nov 4
24¾	4	Cent Violeta Sug	4	6½	6¼	6¼	— ¼
14½	3½	Cent Rib M (.40g)	2	6	6	6	Nov 3
86⅞	40½	Cerro de Pas (4a)	21	44	42¼	43½	— ½
23⅝	3½	Certain-teed	5	7	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
63¼	29½	Champ Pap & F (2)	8	32	31	31	
48	5	Checker Cab	2	11	10¼	10½	Nov 3
68⅞	31	Ches & Ohio (2.80a)	25	37¾	36⅞	37½	+ ⅝
100	89¼	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	1	89½	89½	89½	Oct 21
90½	41½	Ches Corp (3)	6	48⅜	47	47	Nov 3
4¾	¾	Chi & E Ill	1	2	2	2	
13½	2	Chi & E Ill pf	1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅝
6⅜	1	Chi & N W	10	2½	2	2	Nov 4
19½	3	Chi & N W pf	2	6	6	6	+ ⅛
4	1	Chi Gt West	1	1¾	1⅜	1⅜	Nov 4
18¼	3	Chi Gt West pf	6	5½	5¼	5½	
32	10½	Chi Mail Or (1½g)	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ½
3¼	⅛	Chi M,St P & P	5	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
7¼	1⅛	Chi M St P & P pf	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
33	6¾	Chi Pneu T	7	13	12½	12½	— ⅜
45	29½	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	1	31	31	31	
2⅝	1	Chi Rk Is & P	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Oct 29
8¾	1	C R I & P 6% pf	1	2½	2½	2½	— ¼
10½	1⅝	C R I & P 7% pf	1	3	3	3	Nov 4
27½	6½	Chi Yell Cab (1½g)	2	10	10	10	Nov 4
22½	12	Chick Cot Oil	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
15⅞	3	Childs Co	4	6½	6½	6½	+ ½
135¼	52½	Chrysler (10g)	282	73⅞	69½	69½	— ¾
21⅜	11	City Ice & F (2)	6	13½	13	13	— ½

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10⅜	2	City Stores	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
68⅛	24½	Clark Eq (4.30g)	4	30	30	30	Nov 4
48⅛	23	Clev Graph B (1½g)	6	29	28	28	
37	28½	Climx Molyb (.80g)	9	32¾	32	32¾	+1
29⅞	13½	Cluett Peabody (1)	15	14⅞	14¼	14½	
170½	93¾	Coca-Cola (3)	15	122	120	121¾	+3¾
89	56½	Coca-Cola A (3)	3	58¼	58¼	58¼	Nov 4
28¾	8½	Colgate-Palm (½)	10	11½	11½	11½	+ ¼
104½	95½	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	95½	95½	95½	Nov 4
62¾	20¾	Coll & Alk (5g)	6	32	30	31½	+1½
51⅞	11¼	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	4	17	16½	16½	+ ⅛
32	18	Colum Br A (1.45g)	8	20	20	20	
31½	17½	Colum Br B (1.45g)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ½
120	95	Comi I Tr cv pf (4¼)	1	100½	100½	100½	+1½
71¾	5	Comi Solv (.60)	22	8⅞	8½	8½	
108	68½	Comwith & Sou	85	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
75⅝	35	Comwith & So pf (3)	6	40½	39½	40	—1
19⅛	4½	Conde Nast	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	Nov 4
45½	21	Congoleum-Nairn (2)	3	25	24	24	
19¼	10	Congress Cigar	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	Nov 3
33¾	8	Consol Aircraft	13	12⅞	12	12	+ ⅛
18⅞	4¾	Consol Cigar	6	7½	7½	7½	Nov 4
49⅞	22	Consol Edison (2)	86	25	24	24½	+ ½
108	93	Consol Edison pf (5)	6	97	96	96	— ¾
5¾	1	Consol Film	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
18¾	4¼	Consol Film pf	4	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
13⅞	3¼	Consol Laundries	3	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅜
17⅞	7	Consol Oil (.80a)	87	10¼	9⅞	10	
105⅞	101	Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	1	101	101	101	Nov 1
10⅝	2⅝	Consol RR Cuba pf	5	4	4	4	Nov 3
1⅜	⅜	Consol Textile	12	½	⅜	½	Nov 4
13¼	3	Consol Coal	4	5	5	5	+ ⅛
52¾	16	Consol Coal pf	1	21	21	21	+1
92½	80¼	Consum Pow pf (4½)	1	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	Nov 3
37⅜	10¾	Container Corp (1.20)	14	17¼	16½	16½	— ⅞
37⅞	7½	Cont Baking A	9	13¼	12¾	12⅞	+ ½
5¼	1	Cont Baking B	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
109¾	65	Cont Baking pf (8)	2	76½	76½	76½	— ½
69⅛	41¼	Cont Can (3)	18	48	47	47¾	+ ¾
28¾	5½	Cont Dia Fib (1¼g)	5	10	10	10	
42¾	23	Cont Ins (1.50a)	1	29½	29½	29½	+ ¾
37⅜	⅞	Cont Motors	1	1⅜

Business and Industry

Reciprocal Trade Pacts Seen as Check on Totalitarian States

Commerce and Finance

Marked Expansion In the Kraft Pulp Industry in U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—In the two years which will end on Dec. 31, 1938, the paper industry of the United States will have added to its capacity mills capable of making 1,200,000 tons of kraft pulp.

This is more than 50 per cent of the total consumption of that pulp in the United States in 1935, but is the maximum to be reached if all present projects carry through.

Such a large increase in capacity would appear to spell over-capacity for the industry, but since the country already is importing more than half as many tons as will be added during the three years the situation is not as adverse as might seem at first glance.

Consumption of kraft products, moreover, has been increasing more rapidly than any other type of paper or board. Since 1926 the gain has averaged more than 10 per cent annually and continued throughout the depression years. If this rate of gain should be maintained and no further kraft capacity be added, consumption and domestic supply would be in approximate balance by the end of 1938.

There are many other factors in the situation:

1. The United States for the first time in history has started to export kraft pulp from its southern mills.

2. Several plans for new kraft-pulp mills virtually have been abandoned.

3. Program for retirement of obsolete and high cost mills in the paper-board industry is being pushed.

In addition to these qualifying factors are the facts that not all the additional tonnage will be operating over the entire three years, the possible delay of many mills in reaching planned capacity, the strong possibility that some of the present kraft or unbleached sulphate pulp capacity will be diverted to other uses through addition of bleacheries to help make up the definite shortage of sulphate pulp uncovered early this year, the uncertainty as to what European kraft-pulp producers will do if their American market is taken away from them by domestic producers and the possibility of a change either upward or downward in the rate of gain in the use of kraft paper and board.

During the last seven years, 33 board machines, with an estimated capacity of 700,000 tons, went out of production. It is estimated that further obsolescence during 1938 will cover annual production of 255,000 tons of kraft board.

New Production

Therefore, the general assumption that the productive capacity of all new kraft mills increases the capacity of the industry by the amount of new production apparently is not true.

Several years ago a program was set up which visualized entire paper-board picture as if it were under one control and were to be operated on the most economic basis.

A number of companies set aside a small amount per ton of sales to be used to buy obsolete mills and retire them from production when demand was low, operating them only when necessary to do so to fill customers' demand.

Under this program more than 500,000 tons annual capacity has been assumed by leading companies in the industry. During the spring rush for paperboard, when manufacturers had a backlog of nearly 16 days of orders, many of these high-cost mills were operated. Since then, however, there has been a lull in business and these mills have been closed down.

With roughly 125 paperboard makers in the country competition continues keen.

Brokers' Loans Drop $47,000,000 in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $732,000,000. The week ended Nov. 3 and the total represented a decrease of $47,000,000 when compared with the previous week.

Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $981,000,000.

Rail Circles Welcome Southern Pacific Order

NEW YORK, (AP)—An inquiry for 75,000 tons of heavy steel rail put out by the Southern Pacific Co. was today hailed in steel circles as a highly welcome stimulus to one of the most depressed branches of the steel industry.

With the order will go a call for fittings and accessories and the business is expected to involve more than $3,000,000.

Compared with the run of rail orders placed this year, the Southern Pacific contact would stand out as a major piece of railroad maintenance work. For steel rails the year's business has been unusually light with total orders of 100,117 tons to the end of October against 1,396,000 tons for the entire year 1936.

Upturn in rail buying last year involved the spending of around $60,000,000, based on the fixed price of $42.50 a ton for standard heavy rail. The spending so far this year has been only about $5,000,000.

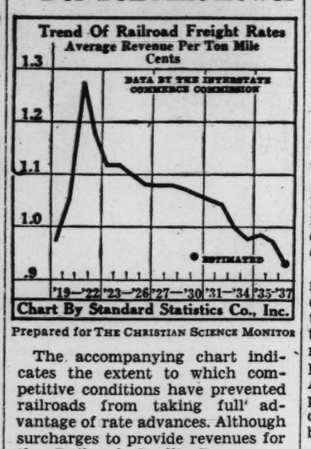
Coal Commission Opposes Freight Rate Increases

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Coal Commission served notice that it would oppose increases in railroad freight rates on soft coal.

It issued a formal statement saying it would ask the interstate commerce commission to reconsider rate increases granted the carriers 10 days ago.

The commission contended the soft coal industry was in far worse financial condition than the railroads.

Railroad Revenue Per Ton Mile Lower



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The accompanying chart indicates the extent to which competitive conditions have prevented railroads from taking full advantage of rate advances. Although surcharges to provide revenues for the Railroad Credit Corp. were permitted early in 1932, the average revenue per ton mile that year was lower than in 1931. The surcharges allowed in April, 1935, would have increased revenue per ton mile by between 3 per cent and 4 per cent if all other factors had been equal.

Value of Securities Off $4,200,000,000 In Month of October

NEW YORK (AP)—A net loss of about $4,200,000,000 last month in the market value of its listed shares is reported by the New York Stock Exchange.

The exchange reported 1255 stock issues on Nov. 1 had total market value of $44,833,215,320. This compared with $49,034,932,639 on Oct. 1. On Nov. 1 a year ago 1196 stocks had a market value of $58,507,236,527.

From the recovery peak last March, the decline amounted to nearly $18,000,000,000.

Share prices were cut sharply from Oct. 1 to Oct. 19, but part of the loss was regained on a rebound. In some quarters it had been estimated stock and bond prices on the exchange had been pared about $52,000,000,000 from Aug. 11 to Oct. 19.

The exchange announced the average market value of all shares listed was $31.84 on Nov. 1 compared with $35.07 on Oct. 1 and $43.36 on Nov. 1, 1936.

Borrowings by members against securities, the exchange said, amounted to 1.61 per cent of the market value of the listed shares against 2.12 a month previous.

Excess Reserves Down $20,000,000 In Nov. 3 Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—Excess reserves for the supply of lendable money in member banks of the Federal Reserve System dropped $20,000,000 to $1,050,000,000 in the week ended Nov. 3, the Federal Reserve Board reported.

The change was accompanied by a decrease of $62,000,000 in member bank reserve balances to $6,889,000,000, which the board attributed to a seasonable rise in the amounts of money in circulation and a boost in Treasury deposits with Federal Reserve banks. Reserve bank credit also dropped $11,000,000.

The weekly condition statement of Federal Reserve banks showed no change in their $2,526,000,000 holdings of government securities which have remained unchanged for several weeks.

Inactive gold included in the gold stock and treasury cash amounted to $1,272,000,000 on Nov. 3, an increase of $2,000,000 for the week.

Dividend Declared On Radio Common

NEW YORK, Nov. 5 (AP)—Directors of Radio Corporation of America today declared a dividend of 20 cents on the common stock, first such disbursement in the history of the company.

Net profit for the first nine months of 1937 totaled $6,599,111, equal to 31 cents a common share, compared with $2,847,383, or 3 cents a share in the like period of 1936.

Net profit for the quarter ended Sept. 30 was $1,951,726 or 8 cents a common share after preferred dividend requirements, compared with $1,083,604 or 2 cents a share in the like period last year. Earnings figures for the third quarter and nine months "do not include any provisions for federal surtax on undistributed profits, as such liability, if any, cannot be determined at this time," the report says.

David Sarnoff, president, announced the board had fixed Nov. 30 as the final date for conversion of "B" preferred stock for first preferred stock and common stock.

The three dividends are payable Dec. 21, the common to holders of record at the close of business Nov. 12, the $3.50 preferred to holders of record Dec. 3, and to holders of the "B" preferred stock to holders of record Dec. 10.

Fabricated Structural Steel New Orders Hold

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—September new orders for fabricated structural steel placed were in practically the same volume as August, according to reports received by the American Institute of Steel Construction.

Shipments for the month continued at the same high rate as the summer months. September bookings were 50.4 per cent of normal, normal being the annual average for the years 1928-31, inclusive. This compared with an average monthly bookings of 62.5 per cent of normal for the first nine months of 1937.

FCC Head Asks Bankers to Aid In Utility Financing

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va. (AP)—The prospect that security underwriters may be called upon to finance some $10,000,000,000 in public utility requirements in the next few years was put before the annual convention of the Investment Bankers Association.

The bankers who are seeking means of reopening the gates to new capital through issuance of securities, temporarily shut by the autumn slump in the stock and bond markets, heard an appeal for support of utility regulation by an Administration spokesman and complaint that some of the Government controls were unnecessarily drastic by a power company president.

Frank R. McNinch, sharp featured former chairman of the Federal Power Commission, said:

"I appeal to you, whose advice is very often the determining factor in the investment of large sums of money by the people of this country, to give your active support to regulatory legislation and to give your constructive help and co-operation toward overcoming the defeatist attitude of some utility executives."

Mr. McNinch recited detailed statistics to show that the utility industry was prospering under Government control, and held up the Public Utility Act of 1935 as "a bulwark of strength in the power industry," which had restored confidence of investors, and which should facilitate financing.

In an interview after his address, Mr. McNinch estimated that on the basis of the present rate of gain in power consumption, the industry would require $7,500,000,000 in new capital expenditures for expansion in the next five years.

Hull Program Outlined

Dr. Henry F. Grady, tariff commission vice-chairman, pictured the reciprocal trade agreements as applying a check upon the world's totalitarian states.

"The Hull program attempts not only to increase the volume of world trade," he said. "It aims to neutralize the marked trend in recent years of countries to throw off the established economic and political rules of the game and establish their own rules of economic and political conduct.

"It seeks by precept and example to induce the countries of the world to co-operate in the re-establishment of the international economic system. Such a consummation will not only make possible the ever-increasing flow of international business, but will check the tendency toward autarchy and totalitarianism.

(The totalitarian states are those which seek to maintain precise control over all the activities of their subjects.)

"You cannot well have the international system properly re-established and a number of states dedicated to the totalitarian principle. The international system inherently implies international co-operation for international ends and purposes."

Dr. Grady's prepared address noted as "more than a coincidence that those countries which are politically the most aggressive are economically the most nationalistic."

Brazil's ambassador to the United States, Dr. Oswaldo Aranha, said "Brazil wil lstop its commerce with Germany if the United States will stop her commerce with Germany."

Dr. Aranha's statement was laid on the background of a large increase in Brazilian-German trade in recent years, cutting into American markets.

"Brazil," he declared, "will not vacillate a single step in putting an end to the subversion of commerce which is impoverishing all the world."

A message to the dinner from President Roosevelt said "the importance of the trade agreements program as a movement for peace perhaps transcends the importance of the material benefits." Secretary Hull sent a letter asserting the program aimed at "a firm foundation for world peace."

U. S.-British Pact

Earlier the council—an association of various groups interested in the promotion of exports and imports—heard a discussion of a suggested trade agreement with the United Kingdom. Dr. Grady said "We are hopeful" of such an agreement, and Eugene P. Thomas, council president formerly identified with U. S. Steel Corp., termed its chances "very good."

James S. Carson, vice-president of American and Foreign Power Co., Inc., declared Latin-American countries "are withdrawing some of their trade eggs from warlike European and Asiatic baskets."

Alex Down, veteran public utility operator and president of the Detroit Edison Company, today expressed the belief "the stream of the present depression is nearly crossed."

The slight, energetic, 76-year-old utility chieftain enumerated some of the "perplexities" facing the industry, and expressed the hope that "on the other side of that stream there will be less puzzling, easier trails."

Had Issued Warning

Referring to the Public Utility Holding Company Act, he recalled that he had warned against wrongful holding company practices as early as 1925, and complained that the blanket requirements of the act failed to discriminate between "the guilty and the guiltless."

He listed as "No. 1 perplexity" the demand that the electric power user be served as cheaply as possible, while "I am required to collect a tax of 3 per cent of gross bills from my domestic and commercial users and pay it to the Federal Government."

His No. 2 puzzle, he said, was the operation of the Federal Government powe ryardstick. In criticism of TVA cost accounting practices, he asserted, "I surely am perplexed when the set-up of the shining example which is set before me is such that no member of your association would permit it to go past as justifying his approval of an offering of securities to investors."

Business, Bank Credit Seen To Rise and Fall Together

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—That there is a curious relation between bank deposits totals and business activity is borne out by the fact that demand deposits have declined this year for the first time in five years, and so has business. That this relation is not wholly constant is shown by figures which have been compiled by the Research Department of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. The annual rate of turnover of demand deposits in 100 cities outside of New York City, based on 1919-1925, has been as follows:

1919	105.2	1928	115.9
1920	109.5	1929	124.8
1921	96.0	1930	105.9
1922	93.9	1931	86.9
1923	98.6	1932	75.2
1924	96.4	1933	74.0
1925	99.9	1934	71.0
1926	103.9	1935	69.7
1927	107.9	1396	69.7

These figures show an increase in the boom year 1920, and another temporary bulge in the good years 1928 and 1929. From these the rate of turnover declines almost steadily, and for some reason it has not picked up with the recovery of the last four years. More bank credits have been created and made available for circulation, but something seems to have chilled the circulation. The decline has been ever sharper in New York City, as the following comparisons show:

	100 Cities	New York City
1928	115.9	163.1
1929	124.8	192.5
1930	105.9	126.9
1931	86.9	82.6
1932	75.2	60.4
1933	74.0	56.6
1934	71.0	53.4
1935	69.7	50.1
1936	69.7	49.2

Relation of Deposits to Trade

For recent months Reserve officials report a further slight congealing of the flow. Seasonally adjusted figures for 101 cities, including New York are as follows.

	1936	1937
January	60.3	62.1
February	59.7	61.1
March	63.6	61.3
April	59.9	58.1
May	58.3	56.0
June	59.5	54.8
July	58.5	60.5
August	58.5	58.3
September	56.6	57.1
October	58.5	...
November	64.8	...
December	66.9	...

These figures raise many interesting questions. They seem to show that the rise and fall in business activity is in part geared to the rise and fall in the quantity of the country's check money, but only in part, there being some unknown influence, presumably psychological, which can accelerate or slow down this money's movement.

These conjectures, in turn, raise many interesting questions. One of the most obvious is why turnover has slowed down in the past three years, or at least failed to show any appreciable increase. The slow-down was quite understandable between 1929 and 1932. Since then a considerable speeding up might have been expected. Is it true that the nation's newly acquired habit of putting its trust in statesmen and its distrust in business men has caused private capital to become timid? Does it mean that the pump-priming method of putting check money into circulation can be offset by unfavorable political policies which slow down that circulation?

Is Deficit Financing Needed?

Another question: is it necessary, in order to create and maintain prosperity, to produce a steady increase in bank demand deposits—an increase sufficient even to compensate for any possible slow-down in circulation? Such a steady increase would have to be provided by the United States Treasury, through the familiar mechanics of continued deficit borrowing, in case business failed at any time to keep up its added borrowing? In short, is continued prosperity dependent on continued budget deficits?

Or would it be possible to create such a favorable culture for business expansion that it could not only obviate Treasury borrowing but facilitate Treasury debt retirement? What sort of culture would that be, and how would it avoid the possibility that private credit expansion also might reach its limits, as it did in 1929, 1920, 1907, 1893, 1873, 1857, 1837, 1825, 1797, and so on back to the days of Lord Gresham and Queen Bess.

How Keep Credit Good?

The fact seems to be, in the present state of the art of economics, that prosperity can be achieved only by a quantitative and indiscriminate credit expansion, which must necessarily be followed by a quantitative and indiscriminate credit contraction. Orthodox bank economists continually talk of the necessity of qualitative credit control, but they provide no more convincing yardstick of the quality of credit expansion than the intuition of seasoned experts, and these experts usually base their credit judgment on the policy, simple to state but hard to follow, of taking the opposite mood from the majority.

The credit system is an inter-related unit, and good and bad risks are only relative terms. When the poor risk become too risky, and the marginal credit expansion becomes a contraction, the formerly good risks become poor, and there is no automatic corrective influence set in motion. Thus economic judgment is limited to skilled guesswork as to which way the mob will run. There is no known way of permitting or forcing credit to expand to the limit of the country's productive capacity, and then keeping it there by replacing weak credits with strong ones, obsolescent industries with new ones, or failing demand from one source with rising demand from another.

Incidentally, in this connection, a fundamental weakness in current managed credit theories has become more and more obvious as they have reached nearer and nearer the point of actual trial. The managed credit people used to be extremely blithe about the methods of control they intended to use. They merely enlarged on the advantages of "regulating credit to the needs of business," without defining the word "regulate" or the word "need." It now appears that the task is much more than merely waving an index or a gold price like a conductor's baton at the symphony orchestra of business. It is to be done by statesmen, but they must lead by their own budget policy. The idea, for instance, that we can now produce a credit expansion by easy money policies, while still adhering to the goal of a balanced government budget, seems contradictory. It is a little like giving a dinner at somebody else's house.

Canadian Financing Totals $50,627,048 In Month of October

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—With the inclusion of an issue of $25,000,000 Dominion Government Treasury Bills, Canadian Government, provincial and municipal financing for the month of October will amount to $50,627,048, compared with total financing of $111,881,900 in the same month last year and $60,586,900 during October, 1935, according to figures compiled by Wood, Gundy & Co., Ltd. Aside from the two issues of $25,000,000 each of treasury bills issued for refunding purposes, very little other financing has been done.

Canadian financing for which the first 10 months of this year amounted to $859,808,635, of which $810,040,250 was for refunding purposes and $49,768,385 was for new money, and compares with $942,061,265 in the first 10 months of last year and $686,139,875 in the same period of 1935.

Corporate financing in the 10 months through October totaled $125,358,100, of which $78,044,000 was for refunding purposes and $47,312,100 was for new money. This total compares with $214,453,724 in the same period of 1936 and $33,342,000 in 1935.

Utilities Ordered To Divulge Data

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Power Commission demanded from all public utilities under its control information on what they have done with their securities since July 1.

It sent a questionnaire to all companies as part of an investigation of reports that controlling companies had ordered certain utilities "to transfer securities forming a part of their assets . . . to a certain depositary or depositaries in New York City, where they might be hypothecated or otherwise put beyond the control of such utilities."

Aluminium, Ltd., Dividend

NEW YORK (AP)—Aluminium Ltd., operating properties outside the United States which formerly belonged to Aluminum Co. of America, announced directors had ordered payment of a $20 a share dividend on the preferred stock, clearing up all arrears on the issue. Directors likewise declared a regular quarterly preferred dividend of $1.50 a share. Both dividends are to be paid Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov. 15.

Wool Mill Activity Slumps Sharply To A Three-Year Low

By September, the decline in woolen and worsted mill activity had made deep inroads in spindle operations, dropping the rate to the lowest level since late 1934. In view of continued failure of new business to develop, it is believed the current rate of operation is even lower.

In September, the industry's woolen spindles ran at 92.9 per cent of capacity on a single 40-hour weekly shift. This compared with 113.1 per cent in both August, 1937, and September, 1936. It marked a 30 per cent decline from the high of 142.8 per cent last February, and was the lowest rate since late 1934, when the industry was recovering from effects of the general textile strike. Worsted spindles ran at 57.9 per cent of single-shift capacity, against 73.4 per cent in August and the recent high of 118.9 per cent last December. The September rate in worsted spindles, also, was the lowest since late 1934.

Loom operations were declining although the slump had not become so pronounced in the later manufacturing processes such as weaving. Broad looms ran at 72.7 per cent against 93 per cent in August, and narrow looms at 34.1 per cent against 42.3 per cent.

Wool consumption reflected the general downward tendency. This averaged 4,326,000 pounds (scoured basis) in September, against 5,011,000 pounds in August. From the level of last March, when production averaged 6,582,000 pounds weekly, the highest in many years, there was a decline of 34.3 per cent to the September level.

Price of Lead Again Cut $5 Ton by Big Producers

NEW YORK (AP)—The second reduction of $5 a ton in the price of lead in two days was announced by leading producers. The new price is 5 to 5.05 cents a pound in New York and 4.85, St. Louis basis.

Companies announcing the cut included American Smelting & Refining Company, and St. Joseph Lead Company.

Lead has been as high as 7.75 cents a pound this year, the peak being reached in March when nonferrous metal prices staged a boom. From mid-March to April successive declines, however, brought the price down to 6 cents a pound. A rebound then carried it to 6.50 in early August, since which time six successive reductions have brought the quotation to the present level.

Ethical Code Is Offered Business By Manufacturers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Calling upon business interests of the United States "to adopt and maintain high ethical standards in all operations," and laying down a yardstick for such standards, the committee on industrial practices of the National Association of Manufacturers announced here a "broad declaration of principles" for self-government in American industry.

"The success of all enterprise depends on high standards of fundamental ethics, and it is through the following of such standards that American industry will continue the rapid progress it has made over the past 150 years," the committee said.

Code Offered Industry

The report covers relationships with customers, suppliers, competitors, employees, stockholders, creditors, the local community and government. It is to be submitted for adoption by the American Congress of Industry, meeting here Dec. 7-9 under the association's sponsorship.

To prove its basic worth and the desirability of its perpetuation, private enterprise, the committee stresses, should protect itself by:

"(1) Informing the public as to the accomplishments of the American private enterprise system.

"(2) Exposing to the public the fallacies of proposals to abolish or cripple the Ameican private enterprise system.

"(3) Adherence by all business to well tested and high principles of conduct."

Members of the committee described the report as "a direct answer to those who challenge industry to put its own house in order." They held that only a small element in private business had abused its privileges and that the majority of American business enterprises were conducted upon sound ethical grounds.

Equitable Treatment

The best business practices now in use, according to the committee, call for promoting and providing:

1. Fair and equitable treatment of every customer served on a basis profitable to both the seller and buyer.

2. Fair treatment to the supplier, extending the same consideration to the supplier as the purchaser wishes to receive from his own customers.

3. Co-operation with competitors, within legal limits, on a basis that will assist each unit in the industry to operate under high business standards and enable the industry as a whole to serve the public effectively and economically.

Provision should also be made, the committee said, for a "sound and well defined labor policy suitable to the problems of the particular company, community and industry, providing free interchange of ideas between management and its employees on all matters of mutual interest, adequate opportunity for consideration and adjustment of all complaints, maintenance of good working conditions, and fair wages for work performed."

Management should recognize that the business is the property of the stockholders, and, as such, should be conducted to render "sound service at a fair average profit," the report asks, emphasizing that due consideration also should be given to human factors involved.

The committee is headed by H. W. Prentice Jr., president of the Armstrong Cork Co., of Lancaster, Penna.

Carloadings Drop 5.3 P. C. During Week Below 1936 Period

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported 771,655 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended last Saturday.

This was a decrease of 1698 cars, or 0.2 per cent, compared with the preceding week; a decrease of 42,859, or 5.3 per cent, compared with a year ago, and a decrease of 163,060, or 17.4 per cent, compared with 1930.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

	This Wk	Decline from Last Wk	Decline from Yr Ago
Miscel freight	313,836	†4954	21,596
Less-than-carlot merchandise	169,871	†640	1,056
Coal	150,725	5563	13,873
Grain & Grain Prd	44,562	†7604	†10,950
Western Distr'ts	29,191	†4932	†8,151
Livestock	19,402	2993	2,564
Western Distr'ts	16,206	2573	1,582
Forest Products	34,477	†1594	1,902
Ore	30,831	7159	9,736
Coke	7,951	775	3,082

† Rise.

Copper Price Cut To 11 Cents Pound

NEW YORK, Nov. 5 (AP)—A leading custom smelter today reduced the price of copper to 11 cents a pound from 11½ cents, following weakness of prices on the London metal exchange.

The price of export copper also dropped to 10.25 cents, compared with 10.55 cents yesterday.

The reduction in the price of the refined metal was the second in two days, the customs division of the industry having dropped it yesterday to 11½ cents from 11¾.

The smelter also reduced its intake price for No. 1 scrap copper to 8¼ cents a pound from 8¾ cents.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5 (AP)—Copper easy; electrolytic spot and future 11.00; export 10.25. Tin easy; spot and nearby 44.25; future 44.12½. Lead steady; spot, New York 5.005; East St. Louis 4.85. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and future 5.75. Other metals unchanged.

Hampton Roads Coal Shipments

RICHMOND, Va.—Coal shipments through Hampton Roads ports between January 1 and October 9 this year aggregated 16,659,833 tons, a gain of 13.1 per cent over the 14,723,889 tons shipped to October 9 last year, the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond reported.

Theater Attendance Gains Over Income

U. S. Employment Decreases 134,000 During September

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the month of September unemployment in the United States declined 134,000 under the August level to an estimated total of 6,066,000, reversing the upward swing from July to August after a succession of monthly declines since January, according to the latest report of the National Industrial Conference Board.

Total employment in all fields of private enterprise and in permanent government agencies, aggregating 47,075,000 persons in September, showed an increase of 183,000 over the total for August. The number of persons employed in non-agricultural activities aggregated 35,312,000 persons during the month and was 72,000 over the total in August.

Increases in employment of 200,000 in trade, distribution and finance, 111,000 in agriculture, 81,000 in the service industries and 20,000 in extraction of minerals, more than offset decreases in employment of 183,000 in construction, 29,000 in transportation, 21,000 in manufacturing, and a few thousand in forestry and fishing.

The unemployment total in September was 1,349,000 less than in the same month last year. During the 12 months, the Conference Board estimates a reabsorption of 1,942,000 persons into the nation's employed labor force. The total labor force is estimated to have increased 593,000 persons since September, 1936, and 4,852,000 since 1929.

Retail Food Prices Decline 1.1 P. C. In Four Weeks' Period

WASHINGTON (AP)—Retail food prices declined 1.1 per cent in the period from Sept. 14 to Aug. 12, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reports.

The bureau said the decline, attributed largely to lower prices of meats, fruits and vegetables, was general throughout the country, lower average costs being reported from 44 of 52 cities surveyed.

Meat prices have declined 2.3 per cent since Sept. 14. Beef and veal dropped 2.1 per cent; pork 4.5 per cent; and lamb 2.8 per cent. The retail price of chickens was up 0.2 per cent.

The bureau's index of retail food costs on Oct. 12 was 84.9 per cent of the 1923-25 average. This is 2.5 per cent above the index level at the same time a year ago because meat prices still are approximately 15 per cent higher than they were then.

The average retail cost of eggs increased 3.4 per cent, a seasonal advance.

The biggest drop in prices during the survey period was 11.8 per cent, at Columbia, S. C.

Richmond, Va., ranked next with a decline of 3.3 per cent and Detroit followed with a drop of 3.2 per cent.

Fractional increases in costs were reported from Fall River, Providence, Buffalo, Newark, St. Paul, San Francisco, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and Knoxville.

Margins Reduced On Toronto Market

TORONTO (CP) — Effective Nov. 4, members of the Toronto Stock Exchange are authorized by the exchange to reduce margin requirements generally.

As at present, stocks selling under $1 will not be marginable but stocks selling at $1 and under $4 may be carried on a 40 per cent margin. The present margin requirement is 50 per cent. There will be a minimum of 65 cents a share.

The new requirements call for 33⅓ per cent margin on stocks selling at $4 and under $40, and 30 per cent on stocks selling at $40 and over.

Bituminous Coal Output 7.5 P. C. Above Last Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Total production of soft coal in the country in the week ended Oct. 23, was estimated by the Bituminous Coal Commission at 9,465,000 tons, a decrease of 115,000 tons from the preceding week. In the same week of 1936 production was 9,802,000. So far this year bituminous output is 7.5 per cent ahead of 1936.

Hearings were closed here on a plan for the classification of coal for the State of Illinois. Objections of 15 Illinois producers to a tentative plan were withdrawn.

Argentine to Take Over British-Owned Railroad

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—The Argentine Government announced its decision to take over the British-owned Central Cordoba Railway on a temporary basis, pending congressional approval of sale of the line by stockholders to the Government.

This move ended, for the moment at least, a strike by employees for higher wages.

Stockholders approved the railroad's sale several months ago. The transaction will give the state railway system an entry to Buenos Aires.

'Movie' Costs Increase; Offset Admission Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—An increase in motion picture theater attendance is looked for this year, although admission prices have increased, a survey by the Administrative and Research Corporation states. Attendance is expected to reach 4.5 billion admissions, as compared with 4.2 billion in 1936. Average admission prices have risen to 25 cents from 22 cents last year. However, despite higher picture rentals and greater movie attendance at higher prices, the immediate future is obscure.

The rise in production costs, the report points out, counterbalances a gain of almost 20 per cent in total receipts ($920 millions in 1936 and an estimated $1.11 billion this year). Salaries have been advanced, some as much as 50 per cent. Material costs have risen 20 per cent to 25 per cent. Since 1935, over-all production costs have increased nearly 30 per cent. With admission prices failing to regain more than 17 per cent of the ground lost between 1930 and 1933, there is the possibility of further price boosts to offset rising costs.

Expenses Increasing

"From the exhibitor's viewpoint," the service states, "high property taxes, stiffer rentals, mortgage interest, shifts in population and the almost constant necessity for repairs and modernization present acute problems.

"The average movie theater is between 10 and 15 years old, with many ranging up to 25 and 30 years old. Of a total of 19,100 houses, only 16,800 are open, with a seating capacity of 11.4 million. The rest are either unfit for use or have been abandoned as unprofitable. Gross admissions are still almost 38 per cent under the 1930 peak.

"Such influences as the Chicago paralysis scare, droughts, dust storms, floods, and even the American Legion Convention, have been blamed for unprofitable periods in different areas of the country. Despite these difficulties, exhibitors anticipate a bright earnings picture and many theater owners have shown a steady profit progress. In 1936 $27 million was spent for new theater construction and reconditioning and nearly 300 new theaters is the 1937 schedule."

Foreign Market Problem

The foreign market presents a further problem to the industry. One fourth of United States films are rented abroad. At the present time, Britain, which requires at least 20 per cent of films exhibited to be British is planning to lift the barrier up to between 30 per cent and 35 per cent. "Another factor," continues the report, "is the increasing excellence of foreign releases. Britain, Germany, France and Russia, which have made highly successful features in the last few years, are shipping over 250 films to the United States or over 30 per cent of our current production. In addition, the tenseness of foreign politics has made for a stricter censorship abroad.

"The trend today is toward color pictures, in which field vast improvements have been made. Tridimensional film, successful in experiments, may not be widely adopted for some time. Television is still in its swaddling clothes, and is hardly likely to reduce movie attendance, even if early predictions of commercial usage are borne out.

"While many problems beset the industry, the tremendous improvement in production technique is a bright facet of the business. As long as the entertainment level remains high, the picture outlook must be regarded favorably and cost difficulties as solvable problems."

Tapering Is Noted In Motor Output

DETROIT (AP) — Ward's Automotive Reports, noting a tapering of production schedules pending outcome of the various automobile shows, estimated that output of cars and trucks totaled 89,770 this week, compared with 90,155 in the preceding week and 84,780 units for the corresponding week a year ago.

Weekly production figures, Ward's added, may be expected to rise to the 100,000 mark when Ford 1938 model output attains average volume.

Soft Coal Industry Accepts New Code

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP)—The National Bituminous Coal Commission reported today 5775 soft coal producers had accepted the bituminous code.

Tonnage represented exceeded 417,500,000 tons as of Oct. 28, the commission said.

Eighty-two producers have asked to withdraw from the code, most of them because of the closing of mines. The right to withdraw has been referred to the commission's legal staff for a ruling.

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 3¾s '43-40 June	105.30	105.30	105.30
1 3¾s '43-41 Mch	106.16	106.16	106.16
2 3⅜s '47-43	107.5	107.5	107.5
5 3¼s '45-43 reg	106.22	106.22	106.22
9 3¼s '46-44	106.21	106.18	106.21
5 4s '54-44	111.24	111.24	111.24
5 2¾s '47-45	103	102.27	103
1 3¼s '56-46	109.26	109[26	109.26
3 3s '48-46	104.17	104.16	104.16
26 3½s '49-46	105.2	105.2	105.2
86 2½s '53-49	98.12	98.10	98.12
9 2¾s '54-51	100.5	100.2	100.4
11 2½s '56-55	100.26	100.23	100.25
10 2¼s '59-56	99.26	99.25	99.26

Home Owners' Loan

7 2¾s '49-39	101	100.31	100.31
2 3s '52-44	102.18	102.17	102.18

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
4 Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	95	95	95
3 Alleghany 5s '44	79	79	79
11 Alleghany 5s '49	69	69	69
17 Alleghany 5s '50 st	27½	27	27
2 Allegh Val 4s '42	108⅜	108⅜	108⅞
62 Allis Chalmers 4s '52	103¼	102¾	102¾
7 Am & For P 5s 2030	65	64½	65
10 Am A&T 5½s '43	113½	113½	113½
21 Am T&T 3¼s '66	100	100	100
11 Am T&T cv 4½s '39	100⅝	100½	100½
32 Am T&T 3¼s '61	100¼	100	100
20 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	103	102¾	102¾
9 Arm Del 4s '57	94	93½	93½
8 Arm Del 4s '55	94⅛	93⅛	93⅛
11 AT&SF 4s '95	110	109⅞	109⅞
8 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	106	106	106
1 AT&SF cv 4s '48	106	106	106
5 All & Birm 4s '33	21¾	21¾	21¾
2 A C Line 1st 4s '52	95	94	94
2 A C Line 4s '52	79	78	78
8 ACL cit 4s '52	79	78	78
5 A C Line 4½s '64	78½	78½	78½
3 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	30½	30½	30½
8 B&O rfg 6s '95	55½	54½	54½
16 B&O 1st 5s '48	83½	82	82
29 B&O rfg 5s '95	48¼	47⅞	47⅞
15 B&O 5s '96 P	47⅞	46¼	46¼
11 B&O 5s 2000	47½	47	47
31 B&O cv 4½s '60	42⅛	41¼	41¼
21 B&O 4s '48	78	77½	77¾
4 B&O4sPLE&WV '41	75½	75	75
12 B&O 5s S W '50	65⅜	64½	65
1 Bell TPa 5s '48	110	110	110
18 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	102½	102¼	102¼
15 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	93½	93	93¼
21 Bost&Me 5s '67	49¾	49⅜	49½
1 Bost&Me 4¾s JJ '61	45½	45½	45½
5 Bost & Me 5s '55	50	50	50
1 BotConM 6½s '34 ct	10½	10½	10½
10 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	101¾	101⅝	101⅝
1 Bkly Man T 4½s '66	63	63	63
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	113	113	113
6 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	87	87	87
10 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	102½	102½	102½
1 Buf Gen El 4½s '81	111½	111½	111½
5 Buf R&P 4½s '57	55	55	55
1 Bur C R&No 5s '36	10	10	10
1 Bush T Bldg 5½ '60	58	58	58
110 Cal Pack 5s '40	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜
10 Can Nat Ry 4¾s'55	115¼	115¼	115¼
9 Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	112	111⅞	112
25 Can Pac 5s '44	112	112	112
1 Can Pac 5s '54	103⅝	103⅜	103½
1 Can Pac 4½s '46	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
7 Can Pac 4½s '60	98	98¼	98¼
26 Can Pac 4s perp	88⅝	88⅛	88½
2 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	80	80	80
9 Cen of Ga 5½s'59	8	8	8
7 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	8	8	8
8 Cen of Ga cn 5s'45	12¼	12	12
7 Cen Pac 5s '60	73	73	73
7 Cen R of N J 5s'87	38⅛	37½	37¾
1 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	32	32	32
4 Certain td 5½s '48	60	60	60
3 C & O 3½s '96 D	95⅞	95⅜	95⅜
5 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	95¼	94½	94½
2 C&O 4½s '30 ctf	31½	31½	31½
15 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	110	110	110
2 CB&Q 4½s'77	106½	106½	106½
7 CB&Q 3½s III '49	107	107	107
5 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	15½	15	15¾
5 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	14½	14½	14½
4 Chi & Erie 5s '82	112½	112½	112½
16 Chi Gt West 4s '59	20¼	19⅞	20
22 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	11¼	11	11¼
47 CMSP & P adj 5s 2000	4	4	4
37 CMSP & P gen 4½s '89	29¼	29¼	29¼
42 Chi & N W rfg 5s 2037	11	10	10
2 Chi & N W gm 5s '87	20¼	20¼	20¼
27 Chi & N W cv 4¾s '49	7¾	7½	7½
22 Chi & N W 4½s 2037	10	10	10
24 Chi & N W 4½s 2037 C	10¼	9⅝	10
7 CRI & P 4½s '52 A	9¼	9⅛	9¼
3 CRI & P cv 4½s '60	5¼	5¼	5¼
27 CRI & P 4s '88	19½	19⅛	19½
33 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	9½	8⅝	9⅛
10 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	8¼	8¼	8¼
1 CTH & SE inc 5s '60	55	55	55
3 Chi Un Sta 3¾s '63	108	108	108
16 Chi & W Ind 4½s '62	96⅜	96¼	96¼
5 Chi & W Ind 4s '52	90¾	90½	90½
2 Childs Co 5s '43	69	68	69
10 Cinn G & E 3¼s '66	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
2 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	105	105	105
5 Cin Un Term 5s '57 C	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
10 Clev Cl Iron 4½s '50	104½	104½	104½
3 Clev Un Term 5½s '72	106½	106	106½
9 Clev Un Term 5s '73	102	101⅜	102
1 Clev Un Term 4½s'77C	97½	97½	97½
10 Col P & I 5s '43	101	101	101
1 Col P & I 5s '70	63	63	63
1 Columbia G 5s '52 Ap	93½	93½	93½
5 Columbia G 5s '52 May	94½	94	94
12 Columbia G 5s 1961	93	91⅝	91⅝
1 Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	105½	105½	105½
10 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	97¼	97¼	97¼
28 Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	100½	100⅜	100½
1 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	102	102	102
1 Conn R&L4½s '51st	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Con Edis 3¼s '46	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 Con Edis 3½s '56	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
5 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	107½	107⅜	107¼
1 Con Oil 3½s '51	96	96	96
1 Container 5s '43	87½	87½	87½
1 Crane Co 3½s '51	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
1 Dayton P&L 3½s '60	106	106	106
2 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	70	69½	70
2 Del P&L 4½s '71	107	107	107
5 D & R G 4s '36	14¼	14	14
1 D & R G W 5s Asd	6¾	6¾	6¾
2 D & R G West 5s '78	10¼	10¼	10¼
21 Det Ed 5s '52	108	108	108
1 Det Ed 4s '65	109	109	109
2 Det Ed 3½s '66	104½	104½	104½
8 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
2 E Tenv&G cn 5s '56	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
2 Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	102½	102¼	102¼
21 Erie rfg 5s '67	47	46½	46¾
28 Erie rfg 5s '75	47	46¼	46¾
1 Fairbanks Morse4s '56	101	101	101
5 Fla E Cst 5s '74	83¾	81½	83¼
1 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	101	101	101
5 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	55½	55	55
1 Goodrich 4¼s '56	98½	98½	98½
7 Goodrich 6s '45	97	96¾	96¾
14 Goodyr T & R 5s '57	103¾	103½	103½
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	106	106	106
2 Gt Nor 1st 4¾s '61	113¼	113¼	113¼
14 Interb R Tr 6s '32	23	22	22½
14 Interb R Tr 6s '32	23	22	22½
18 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	57	56½	56½
2 Interlake Iron 6s '47	79	79	79
2 Int Agric 5s '42 ctf	99	99	99
23 Int Cit Nor aj 6s '52	5¾	5¾	5¾
49 Int Hydro El 6s '44	64½	63⅜	64¼
5 Int Paper 6s '55	88	87¾	87¾
1 Int Paper 5s '47	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
31 Int Rys C A 6½s '47	91¼	91¼	91¼
1 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	86¾	86⅛	86¼
4 Int T&T 4½s '52	57	55¾	56¼
13 Int T&T 5s '55	61½	61	61½
16 K C South 5s '50	66	66	66
27 K C South 3s '50	76	75	75
7 Koppers Co 4s '51	102½	102⅛	102½
5 Kresge Found 4s '45	101½	101½	101½
12 Lac Gas 5½s '53	64⅜	64⅛	64½
1 Lac Gas 5s '39	93½	93½	93½
7 L S & M 3½s '97	103	102¼	102¼
33 Lautaro Nit inc '75	29	29	29
3 Leh Val Coal 6s '38	87	86½	86½
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '64	32	32	32
15 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	37¾	36½	37½
6 Leh Val 4½s 2003	33¼	33	33
12 Leh Val 4s 2003	31¼	30½	31
4 Leh Val Harr&Ss'54	77	77	77
6 Liggett & M 5s '51	124	124	124
1 Liquid Carb 4s '47	105½	105½	105½
6 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	72	71½	71½
18 Lou&N 4½s 2003	99½	98	98
2 Louis & Nash 4s '40	105½	105½	105½
1 L&N Pad&M 4s '46	108½	108½	108½
5 Lou Gas&El 3½s '66	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
5 Maine Cen 4½s '60	55⅝	55½	55½
3 Manat Sug 7½s '42	45	44	45
7 Manat Sug 7½s '42 ct	44	44	44
3 Manhat Ry 4s '90	32¼	33	32¼
5 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
3 McKes&Rob 5½s '50	101¼	101	101
5 Met Ed 4½s '68	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
3 Mich Cen 4s '40	103⅜	103½	103½
1 Mil El Ry&Lt 5s '71	100	100	100
12 MilSparta&NW 4s '47	18	17¼	17¼
3 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	14	13¾	14
7 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	49¼	48⅜	48⅜
3 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	26	25¼	25¼
7 Mo Pac 5½s '49	6	5½	5½
5 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	20¾	20¼	20¼
59 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	20¼	19⅝	20
1 Mo Pac 5s '78	20	20	20
1 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	20	20	20
1 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	20	20	20
41 Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	7	6¾	6¾
5 Mob&O Montg 5s '47	20	19⅞	20
7 Monongah Ry 4s '60	106½	106¼	106½
10 MonWPaPbSv4½s'60	103	102¾	103
5 MonWPaPbSv 6s '65	92	92	92
5 Mont Pow 3½s '66	91	91	91
5 Montreal Tr 5s '41	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
18 Mor&Essex3½s2000	75	74⅞	75
2 Nassau El 4s '51	31	30⅛	31
25 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	100	99¾	99¾
8 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	103	103	103
10 NRyMex 4½s'57asd	2¼	2¼	2¼
20 Nat Ry Mex 4s'77asd	2¼	2¼	2¼
10 Nat RRMex 4s'51asd	2¼	2¼	2¼
5 Natl Steel 4s '65	105⅞	105¾	105¾
4 N O Pu Sv 5s'52A	95	94⅜	94⅜
4 N O Pub Sv 5s '55 B	95	95	95
8 NO Tex&M 5½s'56	35	34	35
7 NO Tex&Mex 5s '56C	34½	34	34
12 NY & Erie 4½s '48	100	100	100
31 NYC rfg 5s 2013	76	75	75
9 NYC 4½s 2013 A	68	67½	68
4 NYC cn 4s '98	81½	81½	81½
3 NYC 3¾s '46	92½	92½	92½
11 NYC 3¼s '52	86	86	86
15 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	68	67	67½
8 NYC & HR 4s '42	102½	102½	102½
2 NY Chi & StL 6s '38	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝
5 NYChi&StL 5½s'74A	73¼	73¼	73¼
9 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	63¼	62	62
5 NY Ch&StL 4s '46	94	94	94
16 NY Edis 3¼s '65	101½	101¼	101½
24 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	24¼	24	24
2 NYNH&H clt 6s '40	36	36	36
1 NYNH&H 4s '55	22	22	22
5 NYNH&H 4s '56	22	22	22
28 NYNH&H 4s '57	10	9⅜	9⅜
2 NY D & W rfg 4s '92	11	11	11
6 NY Tel 4½s '39	106¾	106⅜	106¾
9 NY Tel 3¼s '67	103½	103¼	103½
10 NY W&Bost 4½s56	6¼	6¼	6¼
1 Norf Sou 5s '61 A	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
11 Nor Am Co 5s '61	102	101¾	101¾
3 Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
16 Nor Am Ed 5s '69C	98½	98¼	98¼
36 Nor Pac 6s 2047	88⅞	85	85
4 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	83¾	83	83
9 Nor Pac 3s 2047	65	64¼	64¼
1 Ogden & L Chas4s'48st	14	14	14
4 Ohio Ed 4s '65	102	102	102
1 OklahomaG&E 3¾s66	99¾	99¾	99¾
2 Oklahoma G&E 4s '46	100	100	100
1 Or-WashRR&N 4s61	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Otis Steel 4½s '62	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝
11 Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	99⅞	99½	99⅞
24 Pac G & E 3¾s '61	106⅝	106¼	106¼
18 Pac T&T 3¼s 66C	102	101½	101½
5 Pac T&T 3¼s 66B	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
3 Para Bway 3s 55 ct	e63⅜	63¼	63¼
2 Para Pict 6s 55	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Penn Dix 6s 41 A	95	95	95
10 Penn Ohio&Bv 4½s'77	104½	104	104½
9 Pen P&Lt 4½s '81	99¾	97¾	97¾
5 Pen Co 4s 63	99⅛	98¾	98¾
25 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	105½	105¼	105½
2 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
22 Pen RR 4½s 81	100½	100¼	100¼
8 Pen RR 4¼s 84	101¼	100½	101¼
2 Pen RR 3¾s 70	94½	94	94
40 Pen RR 3¼s 52	92	91	91½
3 Peoria & E inc 4s 90	6¾	6¾	6¾
5 Pere Marq 5s 56	84½	84¼	84½
5 Pere Marq 4½s 80	79½	79¼	79¼
136 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	101	100¼	100½
12 Phila Co 5s 67	93¼	92⅝	93¼
8 Phil Elec 3½s 67	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝
4 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	17	17	17
1 Pillsbury Fl M 6s 43	107½	107½	107½
1 PCC & SL 5s 75 B	111½	111½	111½
17 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	55¼	54½	55¼
26 Postal Tel&C 5s 53	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 Potomas St Pr 5½s '56	103¾	103¾	103¾
4 Purity Bak 5s*48	88½	87	87
1 Radio Keith 6s '41	98	98	98
28 Readg 4½s '97 A	94	93⅛	93⅝
4 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '52	79½	79½	79½
5 Rem Rand 5½s '56	98	97⅛	98
1 Repub Steel 5½ss '54	106¾	106¾	106¾
6 Repub Steel 4½s'56	85½	85½	85½
3 Revere C&B 4¼s '56	102	102	102
1 Richfield Oil 4s '52	88	88	88
3 Safeway Strs 4s '47	101¾	101¼	101¼
14 Sagamo Pwr Co 4½s '66	100	99¾	100
9 StLIM&S 4s '33 R&G	60	60	60
10 St LSF 5s '50 B	14	14	14
1 StLPea&NW 5s '48	20	20	20
6 StLSF 5s '50 B ct	12½	12¼	12¼
42 St LSF 4½s '78	11¼	11	11¼
8 St LSF 4½s '78 ctf st	10¾	10⅝	10⅝
17 St LSF 4s '50 A	13¼	13	13
6 St LSF 4s '50 A ct	13	12½	12¾
11 St LSW rfg 5s '90	18½	18½	18½
1 St PM&M 5s '48	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
6 SA&A Pass 4s '43	52	49¾	52
2 Sante Fe P&P 5s '42	111½	111½	111½
94 Seab A L cn 6s '45	9	9	9
6 Sea A L 4s '50 st	14	13½	13½
15 Sea AL rfg 4s '59	7	7	7
5 Sea-AlFla 6s'35A ct	5¼	5¼	5¼
11 Shell Un Oil 4½s '47	98¼	97½	98¼
2 Silesian Am 7s '41	75¼	75	75¼
3 Socony Vac Oil3½s'50	106½	106⅜	106½
2 So Bell T&T 3¼s '62	101⅛	101	101
4 Sou Kraft 4¼s '46	95	94¾	95
2 Sou Pac 4½s '68	65½	65½	65½
12 Sou Pac 4½s '81	65¾	65	65
36 So Pac 4½s '69	65½	65	65
21 So Pac rfg 4s '55	98	97½	97½
7 So Pac cit 4s '49	75½	75	75
20 So Pac 3¾s '46	90¼	90¼	90¼
2 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	78	78	78
21 South Ry 6⅓s '56	69½	67½	68
10 South Ry gen 6s '56	66	66	66
8 South Ry cn 5s'94	85	85¾	85¾
16 South Ry gen 4s'56	52¾	51¾	51¾
38 Spok Int 3½s'66 A	108	107½	107½
11 S W Cas & El 4s'60	101⅜	100½	101⅜
14 Staley Mfg 4s'46	102¼	102	102¼
9 Stand Oil N J 3s'61	98⅞	98⅝	98⅞

What Stocks Did

By the Associated Press

	Fri	Thur
Advances	319	215
Declines	300	482
Unchanged	194	175
Total issues	813	872

Stock Averages

(60 Stocks)

By the Associated Press

Today	46.7	Prev. day 46.6
Month ago	52.5	Year ago 72.1
1937 high	75.3	1937 low 45.1

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
10 Abitibi P & P 5s '53	67½	67½	67½
2 Ten El Pow 6s'47 A	85	85	85
1 T RR A St L 4s'53	109¼	109⅛	109⅛
9 Tex Corp 3½s'51	104½	104⅜	104⅜
1 Tex & Pac 5s'77 B	88	88	88
1 Tex & Pac 5s'80 D	88½	88½	88½
6 Third Ave 4s'60	35	35	35
3 TideWatAsso O3½s'52	100½	10 0	100⅛
5 Un El Mo 3¾s'62	105¾	105¾	105¾
9 Union Oil Cal 3½s'52	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 Un Pac 1st 4s'47	112½	112½	112½
27 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	107⅜	107	107⅜
7 Un Pac 3½s'70	94	94	94
4 Unit Cig-Wh Strs 5s'52	63	63	63¾
3 Unit Drug 5s'53	80¼	79½	80
2 UnRys 8¼L 4s'34	25½	25½	25½
6 US Pipe&r'dy 3½s'46	109	109	109
7 U S Rub 5s'47	104	104	104
1 Utah P & L 5s'44	94	94	94
1 Util P&L 5½s'47	52½	52½	52½
1 Util P&L 5s'59	52½	52½	52½
3 Vanadium 5s'41	87	87	87
8 VerCPac 4½s' asd '34	2¼	2¼	2¼
1 Virginian Ry 3¾s'66	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
6 Wabash 1st 5s'39	70	66¾	66¾
5 Wabash 2d 5s'39	35	35	35
21 Warner Bros 6s'39	83¼	83	83
6 Warren Bros 6s '41	40	45	45⅞
11 West Pen P 5s '63 E	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝
2 West Pen P 4s '61H	110½	110½	110½
3 West Md 5½s '77A	100½	100	100
5 West Md 4s '52	94½	93⅞	93⅞
3 West Pac 1st 5s '46	19¼	19¼	19¾
6 West Un 5s '38	98¾	98	98⅝
6 Western Un 5s '51	75¼	75	75
4 Western Un 5s '60	73	72½	72½
2 Western Un 4½s '50	71¾	71½	71¾
2 West Shore 4s 2361	77¾	77⅝	77⅝
10 Wheel Stl 3½s '66A	92	93	93
1 WWick-Sp cv 7s '35ct	20	20	20
1 Winston Sale 4s '60	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
3 Wilson Co 4s '55	97	96½	96½
4 Wilson & Co 3¾s '47	91	90½	90½
4 Wis Cen 4s '49	13½	13½	13½
4 Wis Cen 4s '49 ct	13½	13½	13½
136 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	101	100¼	100½
12 Phila Co 5s 67	93¼	92⅝	93¼
8 Phil Elec 3½s 67	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
4 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	17	17	17
1 Pillsbury Fl M 6s 43	107½	107½	107½
1 PCC & SL 5s 75 B	111½	111½	111½
17 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	55¼	54½	55¼
26 Postal Tel&C 5s 53	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 Potomas St Pr 5½s '56	103¾	103¾	103¾
4 Purity Bak 5s*48	88½	87	87
1 Radio Keith 6s '41	98	98	98
28 Readg 4½s '97 A	94	93⅛	93⅝
4 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '52	79½	79½	79½
5 Rem Rand 5½s '56	98	97⅛	98
1 Repub Steel 5½ss '54	106¾	106¾	106¾
6 Repub Steel 4½s'56	85½	85½	85½
3 Revere C&B 4¼s '56	102	102	102
1 Richfield Oil 4s '52	88	88	88
3 Safeway Strs 4s '47	101¾	101¼	101¼
14 Sagamo Pwr Co 4½s '66	100	99¾	100
9 StLIM&S 4s '33 R&G	60	60	60
10 St LSF 5s '50 B	14	14	14
1 StLPea&NW 5s '48	20	20	20
6 StLSF 5s '50 B ct	12½	12¼	12¼
42 St LSF 4½s '78	11¼	11	11¼
8 St LSF 4½s '78 ctf st	10¾	10⅝	10⅝
17 St LSF 4s '50 A	13¼	13	13
6 St LSF 4s '50 A ct	13	12½	12¾
11 St LSW rfg 5s '90	18½	18½	18½
1 St PM&M 5s '48	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
6 SA&A Pass 4s '43	52	49¾	52
2 Sante Fe P&P 5s '42	111½	111½	111½
94 Seab A L cn 6s '45	9	9	9
6 Sea A L 4s '50 st	14	13½	13½
15 Sea AL rfg 4s '59	7	7	7
5 Sea-AlFla 6s'35A ct	5¼	5¼	5¼
11 Shell Un Oil 4½s '47	98¼	97½	98¼
2 Silesian Am 7s '41	75¼	75	75¼
3 Socony Vac Oil3½s'50	106½	106⅜	106½
2 So Bell T&T 3¼s '62	101⅛	101	101
4 Sou Kraft 4¼s '46	95	94¾	95
2 Sou Pac 4½s '68	65½	65½	65½
12 Sou Pac 4½s '81	65¾	65	65
36 So Pac 4½s '69	65½	65	65
21 So Pac rfg 4s '55	98	97½	97½
7 So Pac cit 4s '49	75½	75	75
20 So Pac 3¾s '46	90¼	90¼	90¼
2 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	78	78	78
21 South Ry 6⅓s '56	69½	67½	68
10 South Ry gen 6s '56	66	66	66
8 South Ry cn 5s'94	85	85¾	85¾
16 South Ry gen 4s'56	52¾	51¾	51¾
38 Spok Int 3½s'66 A	108	107½	107½
11 S W Cas & El 4s'60	101⅜	100½	101⅜
14 Staley Mfg 4s'46	102¼	102	102¼
9 Stand Oil N J 3s'61	98⅞	98⅝	98⅞

Total today (in dollars), 4,609,000; previous day, 8,066,000; week ago, 10,226,850 year ago, 18,765,000; two years ago, 12,796,000; Jan. 1 to date, 2,445,123,300; year ago, 2,992,054,000; two years ago, 2,806,379,000.

Dividend Declarations

Company.	Rate,	Pe riod.	Pay- able.	Hldrs. of Record.
Extra				
Borg-Warner	50c	..	Dec. 10	Nov. 28
Standard Oil Calif	55c	..	Dec. 15	Nov. 15
Timken R Bear	$1.75	..

U.S. Tax Revision To Aid Business Is Aim of Study

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (AP)—The relief of incorporated business from any inequities and unnecessary hardships imposed by the undistributed surplus tax is the announced objective of a House subcommittee charged with simplification and improvement of the revenue law.

Such relief was a major subject in a two-hour discussion yesterday among members of the tax subcommittee and Treasury officials.

"No conclusions were reached," Chairman Fred M. Vinson (D) of Kentucky reported afterward. "But there is a general sentiment that that should be done."

To aid them in making any changes, the legislators asked the Treasury representatives—Roswell Magill, Undersecretary, and Arthur Kent, Assistant General Counsel—to supply information on the yield and operation of the levy since Congress approved it last year.

Capital Gains Tax

The round-table talk also touched briefly on modification of the capital gains tax, which some business spokesmen have criticized as a contributor to the current business recession. Detailed consideration of it was postponed, however, until the undistributed profits levy is out of the way.

Also slated for attention later were estate and gift taxes, "nuisance" taxes, which are levies on gasoline, cosmetics and other articles, and administrative provisions of the tax statutes.

Mr. Vinson voiced a hope that a tax revision bill would be enacted before tax returns are filed again next March 15.

Purpose Defined

"It is not our purpose," he said, "to bring in added revenue in excess of estimates that the present revenue laws would yield. In that statement we are in conformity with the Treasury."

The subcommittee has been told, he added, that the estimated yield from existing taxes would be sufficient to pay for government expenditures in the next fiscal year.

The subcommittee's discussion of revising the tax on undistributed corporate earnings followed repeated criticism of the levy by some business men. They contended it discouraged expansion of existing enterprises. They also argued that it handicapped corporations having deficits and those with weak corporate structures, and that it worked to the disadvantage of companies coming out of bankruptcy and those under contract not to pay dividends.

The criticism has come not only from business sources, but from some Administration leaders.

The capital gains levy also has been attacked frequently. One contention of business critics has been that it kept persons with capital available for investment from putting it into speculative enterprises which might give impetus to business and increase employment.

Jersey City Seeks Showdown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 5—Frank Hague, Democratic boss of New Jersey and Mayor of Jersey City, today placed a challenge on the doorstep of the Republican state organization, calling on them to go right ahead with their threat to demand of the courts a recount of the ballots cast in the gubernatorial election on Nov. 2.

In this election, Lester H. Clee, Republican State Senator and Presbyterian pastor of a Newark church, lost to United States Senator A. Harry Moore, Democratic nominee, by 44,630 votes.

Charges by Clee supporters of fraudulent voting in Hudson County, Mayor Hague's preserve, and in Middlesex and Bergen Counties, followed the returns.

Mayor Hague is one of the political leaders in the national and state pictures who rarely talks for publication. He has no publicity agent, but goes about his political affairs after the fashion of the most close-mouthed leaders of the old days. His announcement today, therefore, was unusual.

"I think the time has arrived that the people of Hudson County, and particularly of Jersey City, should know the real facts and that once and for all this question of fraud and corruption should be ended or proved," he said.

"Particularly, let me make this request that you come into Jersey City and open any ballot box so that you and your cohorts will be silent forever.

"I am tired of these cowardly attacks and insults that have been heaped on Jersey City and its people.

"I also ask Senator Clee: 'Is John Ferguson(Superintendent of Elections in Hudson County) dishonest? "'Are the men who were reappointed as deputies dishonest? Has every dollar that has been spent, amounting to millions of the taxpayers' money of which Jersey City pays half, been squandered dishonestly?'

"Everyone in Jersey City who cast a ballot last Tuesday saw stationed alongside each ballot box two deputies from Mr. Ferguson's office. They scrutinized each ballot and the name of every person who cast their vote. They also scrutinized every ballot when it was tabulated.

"I cannot too strongly say to Senator Clee and the Republican Party: 'I dare you to come to Jersey City.'

"I want to say to the people of Jersey City and the rest of the county and the state that our critics haven't a scintilla of evidence in their possession of anything dishonest in the vote of Tuesday.

"Again I say, 'I dare you to come into Jersey City.'"

President's Son Sees U. S. Ready To Keep 'Faith'

CHICAGO, Nov. 5 (AP)—James Roosevelt, son of the President, said today American democracy was prepared "to do whatever needs to be done and to go as far as it needs to go to keep the faith of the many from falling back into the control of the few."

Mr. Roosevelt addressed a rally of Roman Catholic students sponsored by the Roman Catholic youth organization. He discussed the ambition and obligation of youth, the preservation of human dignity in critical times, and described various "isms" as the false gods to which men and women, "hungry for dignity as well as food," turn in their disappointment.

"Today," he said, "our democracy has unshakeable economic strength because we have the courage to refuse to be frightened by those who would tell us that we must keep hands off economic laws, because we have the courage to do what needs to be done. . . ."

Mr. Roosevelt said war was in progress in the world because nations could not find a way to peace among their peoples at home. He described dictatorship and foreign wars as merely vain ways of escaping from internal resentment and class hatred bred by a self defeating unwillingness of those who have much to permit a little more for those who have not enough.

Rank-and-File Held Big Factor For Labor Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5—The real peace factor in the A. F. of L.-C. I. O. talks here is the rank-and-file worker. He has a seat at the conference table though nobody sees him. Yesterday and today he showed his power in dramatic fashion. More than anyone else, he is responsible for unrolling a path toward possible conciliation through a bramble patch where official leaders have been either unable or unwilling to see a way.

Labor leaders reassembled today still rubbing their eyes over the prospect that, after all, there may be a means for re-uniting the mighty warring factions of American organized labor. One of the most hopeful signs is the decline in pin-pricks and provocative statements. The prevailing mood must still be set down as dubious, but it is a pessimism that is at least tempered by a ray of hope. Down to the 3½-hour conference yesterday that lengthened out dramatically long after lunch time as genuine truce terms were for the first time discussed, practically everyone predicted failure. Now the odds have risen to at least a 50-50 chance of peace.

Twice Sought on Raids

Chief immediate purpose is to negotiate a truce which would end raids upon each other's membership until a permanent solution is reached. A flurry was created when William Green, federation head, attacked the allegedly unauthorized strike of C. I. O. seamen on board the freighter Algic while in a South American port. Joseph Curran, organizer of C. I. O.'s national maritime union, expressed resentment over the statement but it seemed unlikely to affect the parley.

The conferees considered today a four-point program providing for:

1. A truce on membership raids.
2. Continuance of organization campaigns during the truce.
3. Enlargement of the negotiating committee.
4. Immediate discussion of what unions shall be designated for industrial unionism.

At his press conference, President Roosevelt today said he had always wanted peace between the C. I. O. and the federation.

Station CJOR Has Elaborate News Service

With Monitor Newscasters

VANCOUVER, B. C.—More than 11 years ago, CJOR was founded by George Chandler, its present owner and manager, in response to an ambition to "put radio over" in British Columbia. Mr. Chandler has succeeded in developing what is said to be one of the finest radiocasting businesses in Canada.

The management and staff of this pioneer station in Vancouver believe that good radiocasting and good business go hand in hand. They believe in the private ownership of radiocasting stations operated along the principles which pertain to newspaper operation. That is, so long as radio is permitted the same liberty and freedom from political influences, as is the press, just so long will radio continue to serve the public faithfully and well. CJOR has demonstrated its faith in these principles by trying to promote the progress of the community in civic, provincial and Dominion affairs; in commerce, sport and education.

The management of CJOR employs a high type of worker, with the result that several employees of CJOR have obtained important positions with major networks in Canada and the United States. Gerry Wilmot, chief announcer, and Dick Diespecker, program manager, provide and maintain the program schedule of CJOR. W. B. Smith, electrical engineer, is in charge of a fully modern radiocasting plant.

It is estimated that there are more than 100,000 radio receiving sets within CJOR's service area. In this area CJOR is first in number of continuous broadcast hours daily, operating over 16 hours a day. It has been prominent in the coverage of local and international news, and has for years been a leading radiocaster of sports events on the Pacific coast in Canada.

At present CJOR provides four daily radiocasts of news. These programs include three press service newscasts and "The Monitor Views the News." With the installation of a complete 16-hour teletype service, this station now maintains a most up-to-date and complete news service. This source alone provides the station with 30,000 words of news daily.

CJOR was the first station in British Columbia to radiocast "The Monitor Views the News," beginning on Aug. 27, 1934. The Monitor newscast has remained a special feature of its daily programs.

CJOR radiocasts on a frequency of 600 kilocycles.

This is Article No. 132 in the series. The next will appear on Wednesday, Nov. 10.

Philippine Poll Tax Abolished by Assembly

MANILA, Nov. 5 (AP)—The Philippine Assembly voted today to abolish the head tax, acting on recommendation of President Quezon. He said the poll tax burdened the poor.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 277 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local committees on Publication. All times are local.

Alabama

Decatur—Week days, no regular time assigned, WMFO, 1370kc.
Dothan—Daily, 9 a. m. and 4:30 p. m., WAGF, 1370kc.
Huntsville—Week days, 3:30 p. m., WBHP, 1200kc.
Selma—Week days, 1:30 p. m., WHBB, 1500kc.
Sheffield—Week days, 5:15 p. m., WMSD, 1420kc.

Florida

Daytona Beach—Week days, 1:15 p. m., WMFJ, 1420kc.
Lakeland—Week days, 3:30 p. m., WLAK, 1310kc.
Miami—Week days, 6:15 a. m., WQAM, 560kc.
Orlando—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 5 p. m., WDBO, 580kc.
St. Augustine—Week days, 11:30 a. m., WFOY, 1210kc.
Tallahassee—Daily, 6:45 p. m., WTAL, 1310kc.
West Palm Beach—Daily, no regular time assigned, WJNO, 1200kc.

Georgia

Albany—Week days, 2:30 p. m., WGPC, 1420kc.
Atlanta—Week days, 6:05 p. m., WATL, 1370kc.
Columbus—Sundays, no regular time assigned, WRBL, 1200kc.
Macon—Fridays, 9:30 a. m., WMAZ, 1180kc.
Thomasville—Week days, 2:20 p. m., WPAX, 1210kc.
Waycross—Daily, 5 p. m., WAYX, 1200kc.

Maryland

Baltimore—Daily, except Saturday, 11:30 a. m., Saturday, 11:15 a. m., WCBM, 1370kc.
Cumberland—Week days, 2:15 p. m., WTBO, 800kc.
Frederick—Week days, 2:15 p. m., WFMD, 900kc.
Hagerstown—Daily, no regular time assigned, WJEJ, 1210kc.

New Jersey

Asbury Park—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 12:15 p. m.; Sundays, 2 p. m., WCAP, 1280kc.
Atlantic City—Tuesdays and Thursdays, 11 a. m., WPG, 1100kc.
Red Bank—Mondays, Thursdays, Fridays, 10:45 a. m., Tuesdays and Saturdays, inc., 6:15 p. m., WBRB, 1210kc.

New York

Auburn—Week days, 11:45 a. m., WMBO, 1310kc.
Brooklyn—Mondays, 5:15 p. m., WBBC, 1400kc.
Brooklyn—Week days, 4:45 p. m., WCNW, 1500kc.
Canton—Week days, 1 p. m., WCAD, 1220kc.
Jamestown—Mondays, Thursdays and Fridays, 9:15 p. m., Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 10:05 p. m., WJTN, 1210kc.
New York City—Week days, 3:15 p. m., WQXR, 1500kc.
New York City—Week days, 7:45 a. m., WNYC, 810kc.
Ocean—Week days, 2 p. m., WHDL, 1420kc.
Plattsburg—Week days, 8:30 p. m., WMFF, 1310kc.
Rochester—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 1 p. m., WSAY, 1210kc.
Saranac Lake—Week days, 10 a. m., WNBZ, 1290kc.
Syracuse—Tuesdays and Thursdays, 2:30 p. m., WSYR, 570kc.
White Plains—Thursdays, 4:01 p. m., Saturdays, 7:30 p. m., WFAC, 1210kc.
Woodside—Thursdays, 11 p. m., WWRL, 1500kc.

North Carolina

Asheville—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 10:45 a. m., WWNC, 570kc.
High Point—Daily, 1:45 p. m., WMFR, 1200kc.
Wilmington—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 5:30 p. m., Saturdays, 5 p. m., WMFD, 1370kc.
Winston-Salem—Wednesdays, 2:30 p. m., WAIR, 1250kc.

Pennsylvania

Allentown—Daily, no regular time assigned, WCBA-WSAN, 1440kc.
Erie—Week days, 5:45 p. m., WLEU, 1420kc.
Glenside—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WIBG, 970kc.
Greensburg—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, [illegible] noon, WHJB, 810kc.
Philadelphia—Week days, 8:45 a. m. and 12 noon, WTEL, 1310kc.
Philadelphia—Week days, 10:30 a. m., WRAX, 920kc.
Pittsburgh—Week days, 9 p. m., KQV, 1380kc.
Wilkes-Barre—Week days, 10 a. m., Sundays, 10 p. m., WBAX, 1210kc.

South Carolina

Greenville—Sundays, 8:45 p. m., WFBC, 1300kc.

Virginia

Charlottesville—Week days, 11 a. m., WCHV, 1420kc.
Harrisonburg—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 3:30 p. m., WSVA, 550kc.
Newport News—Daily, no regular time assigned, WGH, 1310kc.
Richmond—Week days, 9:45 a. m., WRTD, 1500kc.

West Virginia

Bluefield—Saturdays, no regular time assigned, WHIS, 1410kc.
Fairmont—Mondays, no regular time assigned, WMNN, 890kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 3:30 and 6 p. m., W1XAL, 11.79mc.
Boston—Week days, 3:30 and 6 p. m., W1XK, 9.57mc.

Canada

Quebec

Montreal—Daily, 2:45 p. m., CFCX, 6.00mc.

Republican

(Continued from Page 1)

are associated with defeated ideas and programs.

In this atmosphere, when committee members and party leaders poured into the Chicago headquarters yesterday, the stage seemed set for a serious clash. Headquarters of the pro-convention party were set up on the twentieth floor of a loop hotel; headquarters of the antis were on the nineteenth floor. Arriving politicians went to one place or the other to convey their fealty. Mr. Hamilton presided over "pros," Mr. Martin, of the Congressional Campaign Committee, presided over the "antis."

But by afternoon yesterday, reason and compromise ruled, and a decision was reached boding great good for the future of the party. For it was decided, as Mr. Hamilton conveyed at a press conference, that the National Committee should vote to set up a policy committee, of about 100 members, to confer upon all problems confronting the party. This committee, which Mr. Martin later called a program committee, would in effect recommend a program of action and a platform of principles. Its decisions would be referred back to the National Committee. This result could only come some time in 1938. Then, and only then, would the National Committee decide whether or not to hold a mid-term convention.

Miss Marion E. Martin of Maine, head of the woman's division of the National Committee, put matters succinctly to a meeting of committeewomen yesterday when she said:

"If we are at all interested in the Republican Party's effectiveness, we must recognize that we are a minority party. As such, we cannot afford factional strife. We were in the majority so long that we split up into our own opposition. As soon as [illegible] deficit was $1,298,840, the Democratic minority consolidated, it came into power. We must learn that lesson."

CHICAGO, Nov. 5 (AP)—Daniel E. Pomeroy of New Jersey was elected vice-chairman of the Republican National Committee today to succeed J. Henry Roraback of Connecticut.

Chosen as new members of the committee were:

Daniel Hastings, Delaware, in place of C. Dauglass Buck, resigned. Frank O. Horton, Wyoming, in place ofE. V. Robertson, resigned. Mrs. Doris K. Reynolds, Wyoming, in place of Mrs. Bryant Brooks, resigned. Charles R. Enos, Colorado, succeeding Lawrence C. Phips, resigned. Samuel F. Pryor Jr., Connecticut, succeeding Mr. Roraback. William S. Linnell, Maine, succeeding Daniel F. Field, deceased. Will G. Irwin, Indiana, succeeding George A. Ball, resigned. Two vacancies on the executive committee were filled by the election of Mr. Pryor and F. F. Taggart, Ohio.

National treasurer C. B. Goodspeed reported the party's current deficit was $836,559. The balance of cash on hand, he added, was $21,464. At the close of the 1936 campaign, the deficit was $1,298,840.

U.S. Tax Appeal Board Headed by Arundell

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (AP)—The Board of Tax Appeals today elected Charles Rogers Arundell, a Republican, its chairman in succession to Eugene Black, a Texas Democrat. Mr. Arundell, born in Washington, D. C., practiced law in Oregon before becoming associated with the Government. Board officials explained a chairman is elected at least bi-ennially.

President Coolidge appointed Mr. Arundell in 1925. Mr. Black, a former Congressman, was appointed by President Hoover in 1929.

'No Meat Week' Hinted By Women in Michigan

DETROIT, Nov. 5 (AP)—Miss Eve Stone, director of the United Automobile Workers of America Women's Auxiliary, said today that unless meat prices are reduced, auxiliary members in Flint, Mich., would institute a "no meat week" Nov. 13-19.

She said similar action may be taken in Saginaw, Pontiac and Lansing before Thanksgiving and in Detroit before Christmas.

General Classified

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS wanted, novel, practical and stunning gift items; build your own dignified, highly profitable business; repeat orders. JEAN GASTON, 225 Fifth Ave., New York.

MOVING AND STORAGE

KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSES — Storage and removal of Household Goods. SHIPMENTS to, from Florida, Pacific Coast points and Europe. 465 West 150th St., New York City.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS—Personal, confidential service, low cost, terms. Write for free book, "How to Get Your Patent." L. F. RANDOLPH, Dept. 583 Washington, D. C.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON The Ikley, 178 Huntington Ave., opp. The Mother Church—Attractive rooms, all innerspring mattresses, running water, elevator, garage MRS. GIFFORD-HEWITT, COM. 7862.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

LADIES—Selling from now to Christmas is easy; make money selling friends, co-workers, etc., famous Everwear Hosiery, nationally advertised lingerie; holiday specialties; special sampling arrangement; good profitable business; substantial profits. NEWMARK CO., 154 Nassau St., Suite 1418; Branch, 100 West 42nd St., Suite 707 New York City

WILLIAMS' household polishes and cleansers; easy to sell; good profit; steady repeats. WILLIAMS CORP., 360 Pine St., Montclair, N. J

APARTMENTS — FURNISHED

N. Y. C., Bank St. (Village)—Cooperative sunny rear; 1½ rooms, kitchenette, shower; separate entrance; one only; lease. Tel. 10-2, CH. 3-3364.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—2 rooms, kitchen, semi-private bath, suitable for couple or 2 ladies. 414 Emerson St. Randolph 1310.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—2 or 3 room apt., bath, kitchenette; also 1 or 2 room apt., with bath. Tel. 7432.

N. Y. C. 210 W. 79th St.—Beautiful one-room unfurnished apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes, Electrolux; near church, subway. ENdicott 2-1883.

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY 29 Gainsborough St. KEN. 0848. Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston—Custom Gowns, Suits, Remodeling. Prices Reasonable

EXTERMINATING SERVICE

PROTECT your home against termite invasion; free inspection. Tel. LO. 5-6800. GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING CO., 800 Fifth Ave., New York City

FOLDING CHAIRS

FURNITURE for rent, CHROMSTEEL upholstered divans, chairs, tables. JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, 27 Haymarket Sq., Boston. CAP. 3632.

FURRIERS

NOOBAR BASHIAN CUSTOM FURRIER Remodeling, Repairing, Ladies' Cloth Coats Suits Custom Made George L. Curtis, Designer, 12 West Street, Boston. HAN 5971

GENEALOGY

MRS. ARTHUR H. ALGER—Lineage traced, charts prepared, member N. E. Genealogical Society, 6 Brown Terrace, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

COOK—A good experienced cook wanted at once. MRS. GLENNA COLLETT VARE, 379 N. Latches Lane, Merion, Pa.

HIGH CLASS dressmaking establishment has opening for refined saleslady with good following. Write Box C-29, Suite 1506, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

QUIET rooms for rest and study, loving care and attention if required. JANET CUBY, 30 Ashland Ave., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Telephone Freeport 6188.

THE MAPLES BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917.) State License. 12 Mason Terrace. Long 1090.

HOUSES FOR SALE

BRONXVILLE, N. Y.—Lovely colonial frame, 8 rooms, 3 baths, lavatory, 2-car garage, oil heat, newly remodeled, 100x180 plot; price $17,500. SIM. 136 Oakland Ave., Tuckahoe, N. Y. Tel. 7003-W.

PIANOS FOR SALE

BABY GRAND piano, like new. For details, MR. MARTIN, 17 Arlington St., Lynn, Mass. Tel. BREakers 2113.

POST VACANT

BIRMINGHAM—Capable working housekeeper or general maid required; three in family. 14 Park Hill Road, Harborne.

POST WANTED

YOUNG nursery trained nurse seeks position; well recommended. MISS W. HOWELL, 101 Victoria Street, Wolverton, Bucks.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

PARKSTONE, Dorset—Individual tuition in small class; private tuition; coaching. O. E. WATSON, B. A. Oxon, "Rostneath," Glen Road, Tel. 1184.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Large, comfortably furn. room, spacious closet, kitchen privileges; business lady pref. Apt. 219, Hotel Hemenway, evenings.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave. — Large front room, 3d floor; sunny room, 3d floor, water in closet. Tel. COM. 9323.

N. Y. C. 431 Riverside Drive (115th) Columbia University section—Well furnished rooms, quiet, convenient; $5 $10; visitors welcome; tourist rate Un. 4-5242. I. M. NELSON.

N. Y. C. 1350 Madison Ave.—Large, comfortable sunny room; Beauty-rest; cross ventilation; all conveniences; privileges; reasonable. MOFFETT.

N. Y. C.—Master bedroom, private bath, in private apartment, attractively furnished, $12 weekly; on Washington Square. GR. 7-7953.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

BOSTON—Cooking, serving, all-around man; for best references call LONgwood 0445; single, colored. Arthur Ward, 856 Beacon Street.

BUTCHER—Wholesale, retail and office experience; young married man; will go anywhere. Philip S. Ballingall, 11 Bauer Ave., Roosevelt, N. Y.

EXECUTIVE—Now director, secretary and assistant treasurer of manufacturing firms; desires to change; familiar with usual executive duties accounting, costs, taxes, etc.; correspondence invited. Box N-46, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOTEL MANAGER desires to make connections with hotel anxious to cut operating costs and increase revenue; present position proof of my ability; excellent references; experienced in all departments; confidential correspondence solicited. Address Box L-25, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

WOMAN will read by hour to one desiring this service. Write Box K-20, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

STENOGRAPHY, private lessons hourly; 100 words per minute in 2 months. MISS HALE, 149 W. 72nd St., N. Y. C. TR. 7-7566.

STUDENTS BROADCASTING
Major Commercial N. B. C. programs. ROBERT MALONE, Singing, Correct Diction in Speaking, Choral Society, 1100 Carnegie Hall, N. Y. C. Col. 5-9739.

TRUCKING

Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trip to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. SOMerset 0678-0034-W. 11 Dana St. Somerville Mass.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing Arcade Typewriter, 80 Boylston St. Boston

WANTED TO BUY

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. P. CO., 110 W. 34th St., N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408 Opp. Macy's, 5th Fl. Bring furs or we call.

WANTED—Women's worn fur coats; cash immediately. I. M. FUR CO., 1 West 34th Street, New York. Wisconsin 7-7969.

WEATHER STRIPPING

AWNINGS, shades, Venetian blinds, screens; rewiring, wood and metal. Norge products. HOME SPECIALTIES, Cen. New. (Mass.) 3900; Milford 1800; Worcester 3-1127. We go anywhere.

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box HCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BRIGHTON, 20 Montpelier Road—Highly recommended; liberal table, gas fires bedrooms, C. H. W., homely; central; near sea; 2 gns. p. w. HOVE, 6141.

LONDON, BEAUMONT, 17 PRINCES SQ., BAYSWATER, W. 2—Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room, from 45/-. Resident proprietors.

PARKSTONE, Dorset—Rooms with board and attendance; close Christian Science church, station, buses, post office, park. MRS. PALMER and MISS MONCKTON, 14 Ardmore Road.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

EASTBOURNE—Guest house, 10 bedrooms, 3 sitting rooms; 1 minute from sea; good winter and summer bookings. Box W-878, BCM/CSM, London

HOUSES FOR SALE

BEAULIEU, NEW FOREST—Very attractive small house for sale; all conveniences, central heating, electric light, etc.; 10 bed, 3 reception; 5 acres; £3300. Box W-874, BCM/CSM, London.

BOURNEMOUTH—Cosily set in pines and chine with glimpses of the sea; distinctive modern house (a veritable sun-trap), comprising hall (with cloaks), very spacious lounge with verandah, dining room, up-to-date, well-equipped kitchen with scullery; 4 bed, with lav. basins, dressing room, bathroom with spray; central heating; two garages; price £2350 freehold. Keys, ASH & CO. (Estate Agents) Ltd., 4 Grand Cinema Bldgs., Bournemouth West.

GORING-ON-SEA, SUSSEX—Fine property, comfortably furnished, suitable for guest house could recommend; 2 reception, 5 bedrooms, 3 double 2 single, kitchen scullery, coal and coke under cover, bathroom, 3 lavatories, double garage; price £3300, including valuable land attached Apply 38, The Grove, Isleworth, Middx

WOLVERHAMPTON, 168 Lea Rd.—Freehold, attractive and sunny; 8 roomed house, garage space; large lawn; residential; near town; £875.

HOUSES TO LET

SUSSEX—To be let furnished 3 to 6 months, small house in "Upper Drive, Hove." 4 bedrooms, H. and C. water; 2 sitting rooms, bathroom, 3 lavatories, kitchen, Ideal boiler, regulo cooker, electric power; large secluded garden, vegetables; garage. Box W-746, BCM/CSM, London.

WALBERSWICK, Suffolk — Furnished house, all electric; boiler; 4 bedrooms (sleep 7); 2 reception; 1 gn. p. w. winter months. Box W-484, BCM/CSM, London.

WENTWORTH, Surrey — Labour saving 7-8 room house to let furnished winter months; garage; all conveniences; sheltered garden; daily help. Box W-889, BCM/CSM, London.

INSURANCE

PARKSTONE DORSET. — Annuities, endowments? We are in touch with the best markets and offer qualified service, Williams & Venman, 6, Eastlake Parade, Ashley Rd Tel. 1361

OPTICIANS

PINNER, MIDDX.—Donald Banks, F.B.O.A., F.S.M.C., F.I.C., Consulting Optician. 34 Bridge Street. 'Phone Pinner 83.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

BEXHILL-ON-SEA—Permanent or holiday; delightful Sussex country and coast. Sunnyside, Cooden Sea Road, Little Common.

WORTHING—"SUNNYCROFT" Guest House, 68, George's Road. 3 doors from sea; every comfort. Terms from 45/-. Mrs. Frogbrook

TORRINGTON, N. DEVON—Home offered, permanent or temporary, in beautifully situated well furnished bungalow overlooking river and woods; 8 miles from sea. Holden, Concord.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON 333 Washington St., Boston.

EXPERT PERSONAL WORK REASONABLE PRICES Arthur W. Flitt, 36 West St., Boston

OFFICES TO LET

BOSTON Fritz-Carlton Hotel, cor. Boylston and Hemenway Sts., 3 minutes' walk from The Mother Church: splendid office facilities at attractive prices for practitioners

BOSTON—Two attractive sunny office rooms for rent or Bay State Road; ample parking space. Call KEN. 4257.

OIL BURNERS

LYNN POWER OIL BURNERS C. W. CLEVELAND 99 Dale St. Ded. 1191 Dedham, Mass.

PRINTING

PRINTING—Every description, helpful and economical service. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 E. 16th St. New York City. Algonquin 4-6147.

REAL ESTATE

CORNER plot, 100x100 feet, Hawthorne, N. Y., about 28 miles from Grand Central Station; reasonable. Tel. Sedgwick 3-6434 (N. Y. C.)

FINE old colonial with old features preserved, completely modernised; 5 fireplaces, panelling, oil burner; convenient Boston; commuting. H. A. CARTER, Washington St., Hanover, Mass. Tel. Hanover 106.

For Sale—$75.00 a Month
will carry this new brick house, overlooking Washington, D. C. Six large rooms, 2½ baths, 2 fireplaces, recreation room, H. W. H. with oil burner, copper water pipes, gutters and downspouts, steel casement windows.
MISS McLANE, 3426 16th St. N. W. Col. 7230

IDEAL, low cost real estate mortgages to suit the borrower. Ask for details. CAMBRIDGE SAVINGS BANK, Harvard Square.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Attractive, sunny rooms, some with private bath; best of home cooking. Long. 9054.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

WOMAN will read by hour to one desiring this service. Write Box K-20, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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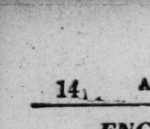

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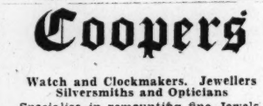

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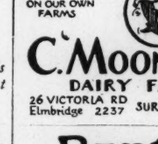

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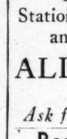

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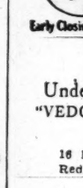

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Children's Corner

Mrs. Perriwinkle Makes Doughnuts

"John," said Mrs. Perriwinkle to her child. She was in the kitchen preparing to make some doughnuts.

"Yes, Mother," said John. He was also in the kitchen preparing to eat a fresh doughnut when the time came. He knew better than to expect a large regular doughnut with a hole in the middle, but when Mrs. Perriwinkle cut out the doughnuts there would be round pieces of doughnut dough left and of these she would make little doughnuts without holes in the middle. John was hopeful she would give him one or more of these little doughnuts.

"Will you obligingly get your scooter," said Mrs. Perriwinkle, "and scoot to the grocery store for some dandelion honey. I will give you a note to Mr. Pumpkin and he will give you the proper amount of dandelion honey and charge it.

"I thought I had dandelion honey enough for these doughnuts, but I find I have not. And what is a doughnut without sufficient dandelion honey? I will give you a pitcher.

"When you come back scoot carefully and don't spill the dandelion honey. You are the best of children and perhaps Mother will give you a dear little doughnut."

That made John's mouth water and his eyes shine. He got his scooter and put on his hat while his mother was writing her note to Mr. Pumpkin the groceryman. Then he put the note in his pocket and scooted away.

Now it may surprise you to know that Mrs. Perriwinkle and John were fairies and so was Mr. Pumpkin. You have probably had an idea that fairies are quite unlike human beings and will be inclined to exclaim "What an idea!" if told that Mrs. Perriwinkle lived in a house and made doughnuts and sent her child on an errand to the grocery store. But you will not be so much surprised at the idea that it was a very small house, about as big as a doll's house, because Mrs. Perriwinkle was about as big as a doll herself. Not the biggest size of a doll, but about middle-sized. And the only plausible explanation is that this happened in the daytime when fairies are sensibly at home in their houses and not fluttering about here, there and everywhere as you have heard or read that they do at night.

John Perriwinkle liked to scoot on his scooter and he liked to eat doughnuts, so he was filled with

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

John Perriwinkle Liked to Skoot

childish joy as he scooted to the grocery store. It was an autumn day and he had to scoot around a good many leaves for John's town was in the woods and when leaves fell off the trees it made a busy time for the street department dragging them out of the way.

"Hello, John Perriwinkle," said Mr. Pumpkin. He was a stout fairy with side whiskers and a merry eye. He read the note thoughtfully.

"Ha!" said Mr. Pumpkin. "Ma's makin' doughnuts?"

"Yes sir," said John.

Mr. Pumpkin carefully measured six drops of dandelion honey into John's pitcher.

"There you are, Perriwinkle," said Mr. Pumpkin, "Scoot."

So John Perriwinkle scooted back home. And Mrs. Perriwinkle made doughnuts and gave him two dear little doughnuts without holes.

Out of the Mouth

True delicacy, as true generosity, is more wounded by an act of offence from itself, than to itself.—Greville.

The Years Drop Away

You ask fo' my age? Well I cain't be exact, chile;
De years, in my mind, jes' don't play no part;
But I's mighty sure ob dis positive fact, chile —
Dere jus' ain't no age to a real lovin' heart!
Oh I sho' is younger dan I was years ago—
Cause I's lost a heap ob fearin' an' I's dropped a lot ob woe!
—Minny M. H. Ayers

Did You Ever Wonder

Why a Heavy Iron Ship Floats?

The great ocean liners weigh thousands of tons, not to mention the weight of the passengers, crew, and cargo. It might seem strange that so great a weight should float so readily, but there is a definite rule by which it may be determined whether or not any object will float.

An object of any size or weight will float if its weight is less than the weight of the water which it displaces. A bar of iron, for example, will sink if dropped into the water, for iron is heavier than water. A cork, on the other hand, will float, because cork is not so heavy as water.

However, if the bar of iron which sank so readily were shaped into the form of an iron box that displaced more than its own weight of water, it could then be made to float.

The reason that the iron bar sank and the iron box did not, was that a quantity of water equal in size to the bar of iron would weigh less than the iron, while a quantity of water equal in dimensions to the hollow iron box would weigh more than the iron out of which the box was made.

Boats, in general, are constructed on the basis of the iron box; that is, they are hollow shells of wood or metal with considerable air space.

While it is true that air does have weight, it weighs very much less than water. As a result, a ship constructed so as to have plenty of air space inside, will float, even though it may be loaded with many tons; for the total weight of the ship and its contents is less than the weight of the quantity of water displaced by the ship.

You may have noticed how an empty ship floats higher in the water than one that is heavily loaded. As more weight is put into the ship, the ship sinks lower and lower into the water; for at all times the amount of water displaced is equal to the total weight of the ship and its cargo.

Parliamentary Practice

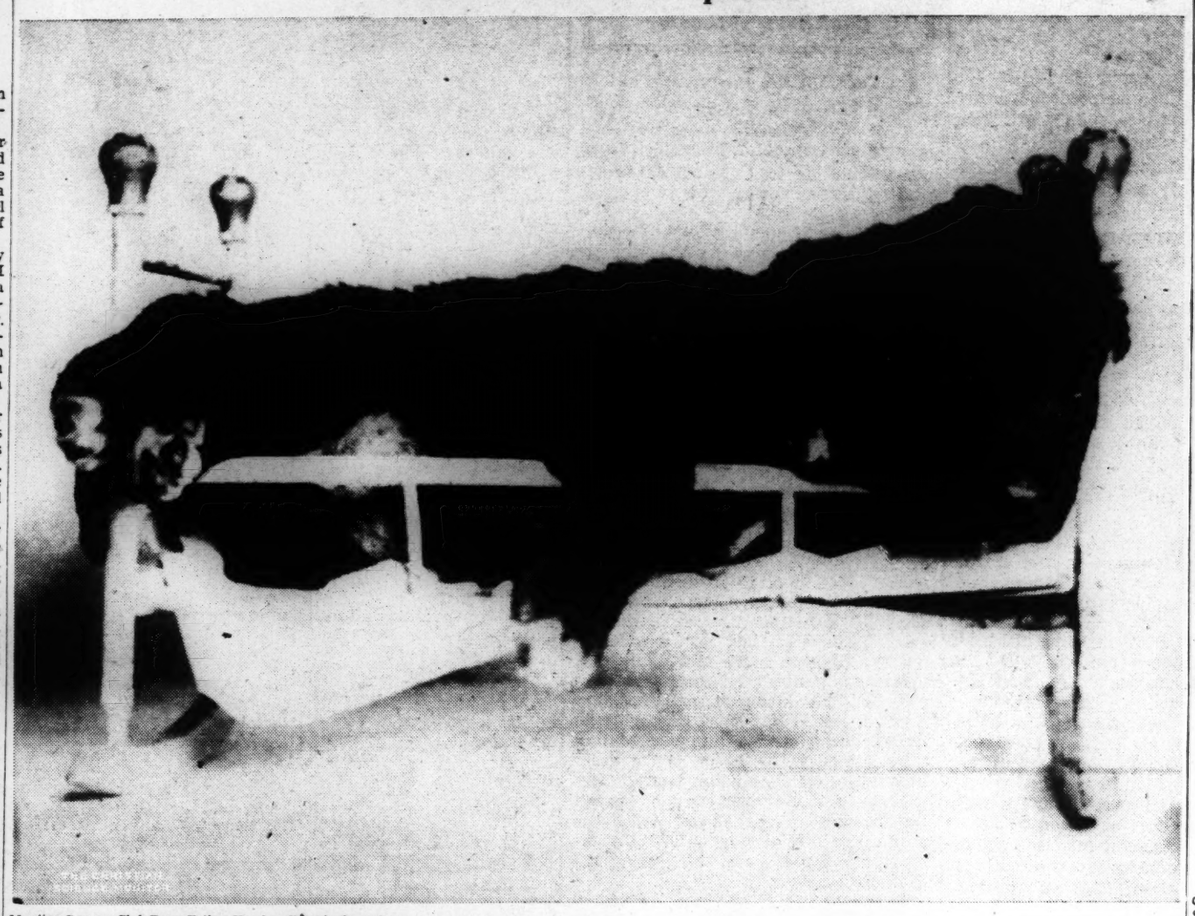
Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Auditing Treasurer's Books

Question: In our bylaws it is stated that the board shall have the books of the Treasurer audited annually. Has the Treasurer the right to have the books audited with out the consent of the Trustees or the Corporate body? May he have them audited whenever he so desires without the knowledge of the Trustees or the Corporate body?

Answer: The auditor or auditing committee should be appointed by the board. No other audit of the Treasurer's accounts or report is valid or should be recognized. And examination by one or more individuals selected by the Treasurer would have no standing as an audit. Furthermore, while the Treasurer is responsible for keeping his accounts, he would not have the authority to submit them to inspection of others without express permission.

?–Write Your Own Caption–?



Monitor Camera Club From Esther Hayden, Framingham, Mass.

Readers Are Invited to Submit Suitable Titles for This Picture, and on Nov. 19, the 10 Best, Together With Names of Senders, Will Be Published on This Page. Captions Should Not Exceed Seven Words, and Should Be Addressed to Daily Features Editor—a Postal Card Will Serve

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Know Your State

A widow who has lived in California for almost 30 years, and who has been in a position to learn a great deal about the opportunities it affords, is now marketing information about her state.

She inserted some attractive little advertisements in a few national and local publications, and today she derives a steady income from her venture.

Her advertisement states that she has lived in California for 29 years, and that for a modest fee she will give an authoritative answer to any reasonable question regarding property, rents, prices, opportunities, etc.—M. H. H., Long Beach, Calif.

Brevities

Ryan in Boston Herald: Based on the time required to eat the kind most folks can afford to buy nowadays, all steaks, we guess, will soon be minute steaks.

Omaha World-Herald: Street railway service in many cities is being discontinued. This is published for the information of many who are still waiting on corners for street cars.

Whitsitt Impress: Hens may be old-fashioned, but they're still the only institution that delivers a breakfast food in a natural sanitary wrapper.

Los Angeles Times: A cross-country highway is now open in Arabia. The touring public is warned not to pick up whirling dervishes by mistake for ride-thumbers.

Quotation for Today

I HAVE never seen a man who could do real work except under the stimulus of encouragement and enthusiasm and the approval of the people for whom he is working.—Charles M. Schwab.

In Lighter Vein

Grasping at a Straw

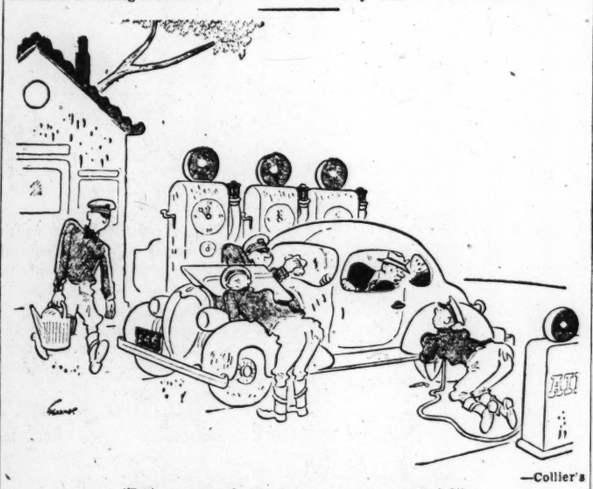
"Shall we take the bridle-path, Pamela?"

"Oh, George, this is so sudden!"—London Evening News.

Old Problem Solved

"I wonder what they do with old safety-razor blades in Aberdeen."

"They shave with them!"



"Later on maybe I can have some gas, huh?" —Collier's

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Word Association

The hostess opens a book—any book—and reads the first word her finger happens to point to. The guests are then told to write down that word, and as quickly as possible to add the first 20 words they think of after that.

They are read out; and upon request, each guest may explain why any one word follows another. Sometimes, it is only too obvious, much to the embarrassment of the person! It will be fun and interesting, too, to see how, by association, different words will follow one another—and how one list will differ from the others.—D. E. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Odds and Ends

Sea Depth

The average depth of the world's oceans is 12,000 feet.

England's Underground

The Metropolitan Railway in London is the oldest underground railway in the world. It was opened in 1863 and was electrified in 1905.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: The best and most important part of every man's education is that which he gives himself.

A Charade: Mis-take.

Letter Changing: Fire, fore, bore, born, burn.

A Bit of Division: 300 and 200.

The English (?) Language: Shoe—boot; candy—sweets; elevator—lift; baggage—luggage; truck—lorry; can—tin; checkers—draughts; sidewalk—pavement; pitcher—jug; long distance call—trunk call.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Edward Gibbon, the English historian, once made the following remark on the subject of education:

AXB YBCA ZDS TUCA VTEUF-AZDA EZFA UG BHBFI TZD'C BSJKZAVUD VC AXZA LXVKX XB MVHBC XVTCBNG.

A Charade

This old-time charade is reprinted from a book published in Boston in 1831:

My first, if you do, you won't hit,
My next, if you do, you won't leave it,
My whole, if you do, you won't guess it.

Letter Changing

A Chicago reader shares an opportunity to change FIRE to BURN in 4 moves. Follow the usual rules, which call for the changing of only one letter at a time, no transpositions, and the forming of a word each time a change is made.

A Bit of Division

Divide 500 into two parts, such that the greater, decreased by one-fourth of the smaller, is 5 times as much as the smaller decreased by one-half of the larger.

The English (?) Language

Here's another list of English words which vary in their usage in England and the United States. Can you match each pair correctly, as indicated by the example checked?

1	shoe	tin	
2	candy	jug	
3	elevator	boot	1
4	baggage	trunk call	
5	truck	lift	
6	can	sweets	
7	checkers	lorry	
8	sidewalk	luggage	
9	pitcher	pavement	
10	long distance call	draughts	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Sychar

In the famous account of Jesus' conversation with the "woman of Samaria," it is clearly implied that it was from the village of Sychar that she had come to draw water at Jacob's well (John 4:5-7).

On emerging from the church which now covers that very well, one can still look across the fields and see the little town of Sychar—known to the Arabs as Askar—which lies not more than half a mile distant, and is situated on the southern slopes of Mount Ebal. Harvest fields are still to be seen in this vicinity, adding point and color to the Master's reference to the fields "white already to harvest" (John 4:35).

It would seem from verse 39 of this chapter that the people of Sychar readily accepted the testimony of the woman, and at their eager request Christ Jesus spent two days with them. At the end of this time they were the more ready to admit that "this is indeed the Christ, the Saviour of the world" (verses 40 to 42).

What They Say

A Realist

"Of the Constitution I am a die-hard fundamentalist. On social legislation I am a liberal. Above all I am a realist."—Senator Vandenberg.

Government Regulation

"No American citizen will have faith that government can regulate business for the common good as long as the regulators are likely to be part of the spoils system."—Dorothy Thompson.

Progress in Aviation

"More flying is done by the air lines of the United States than by the air lines of all other countries of the world taken together."—Igor I. Sikorsky.

Nice of You, Dean

"If I were a millionaire I think I should found a college for the training of domestic servants. I should get some ladies to design a perfectly sweet uniform for them."—Dean Inge.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Raising the Rent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Denver, Colo.

Several years ago Mrs. P—— turned her large three-story home into small inexpensive apartments, two of which have been occupied continuously by the families who moved into them as soon as they were completed.

Because of their long tenancy and also because of her kindly feeling toward these families due to their friendliness and their considerate use of her property, it did not occur to Mrs. P——, in spite of the steady advance of rents in this vicinity during the past year, to ask these admirable tenants for more rent than they had been paying her.

Imagine, therefore, her surprise when one morning Mr. McE——, one of these two tenants (who had recently been under heavy and unexpected expense), stopped at her door to say:

"Mrs. P——, my wife and I have been apartment-hunting with a cousin who has been transferred to this territory; and we have just discovered that we are not paying you as much as you are entitled to for our apartment. So we are raising our own rent, and beginning with the first of the month we will pay you the additional $5 monthly to which we feel you are entitled."

Caption Contest

R. O. Taeger, Topeka, Kansas

The following captions have been selected as the best submitted for the Camera Club picture published on this page on October 23:

"Three Little Kittens Lost Their Mittens"
Agnes Roxbury, Chestnut Hill, Mass.
Evelyn M. Fraser, Washington.
Mrs. Mattie Ross, Chicago.
M. F. Crotty, Chicago.
Nancy Lee Stevens, Floyd's Knob, Ind.
Mrs. Elizabeth E. Geiger, W. Hartford, Conn.
Mrs. Kate V. Taylor, New Milford, Conn.
Alice Ransom, Janesville, Wis.
Martin J. Flaherty, East Boston.
Nancy Graves, West Chester, Penna.
R. J. and H. L. Haring, Richmond Hill, N. Y.
D. E., Washington.
Glenn Olds Pettey, Belvidere, Ill.
George Moore, St. Mary's, Ohio.
Mrs. W. A. Post, Fresno, Calif.
Mabel Knorr, Quincy, Ill.
Marie L. Johnson, Walla Walla, Wash.
Mrs. Willimina W. Sheahan, Los Angeles.
Mrs. G. R. Hall, San Bernardino, Calif.
Mrs. Eleanor Weaver, Louisiana, Mo.
Sandy MacKay, Pasadena, Calif.

"The Three Mouseketeers"
Betty Breaden, Glasgow, Ky.
Mary Wheeler, Concord, Mass.
Kendall F. Hatch, Boston, Mass.
Clara A. Backus, Melrose Highlands, Mass.
Flora Hodsdon, Oswego, N. Y.
Robert L. Cooper, New York City.
Desmond S. Abel, Williamsport, Ind.
Phyllis Partridge, Ithaca, N. Y.
F. W. Dryderman, Royal Oak, Mich.
Lina S. Paschal, St. Charles, Ill.
M. M. McClasley, Decorah, Iowa.
Mrs. E. M. Welsby, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Ruth Alice Gould, Chicago.
Mrs. J. T. Christopherson, Silver City, N. M.
Robert Nimmo, Beverly Hills, Calif.

"Sitting Pretty"
Will D. Candee, Los Angeles.
Florence C. Schmitt, New York.
Mrs. Olive Rice, Longmeadow, Mass.
Margaret June Brandt, Ishpeming, Mich.

"The Eyes Have It"
Mrs. Rose R. Hunt, Chicago.
Mrs. Lucy R. Pleasant, Shreveport, La.
John E. Small, St. Clair, Mich.

"The Monitor Views the Mews"
Mrs. Gertrude L. Peck, Seattle, Wash.

"Paws for Mischief"
Rena S. Smith, St. Paul, Minn.

"Three Smart Kittens Equals Six Wise Pupils"
Hannah Krane, Portland, Oregon.

"Me, Myself, and I"
W. J. Wright, Rochester, N. Y.

"Three Purrpusses"
Asa C. Phelps, Hinsdale, Ill.

"The Three Mewses"
Alice P. Hill, Seaford, Del.

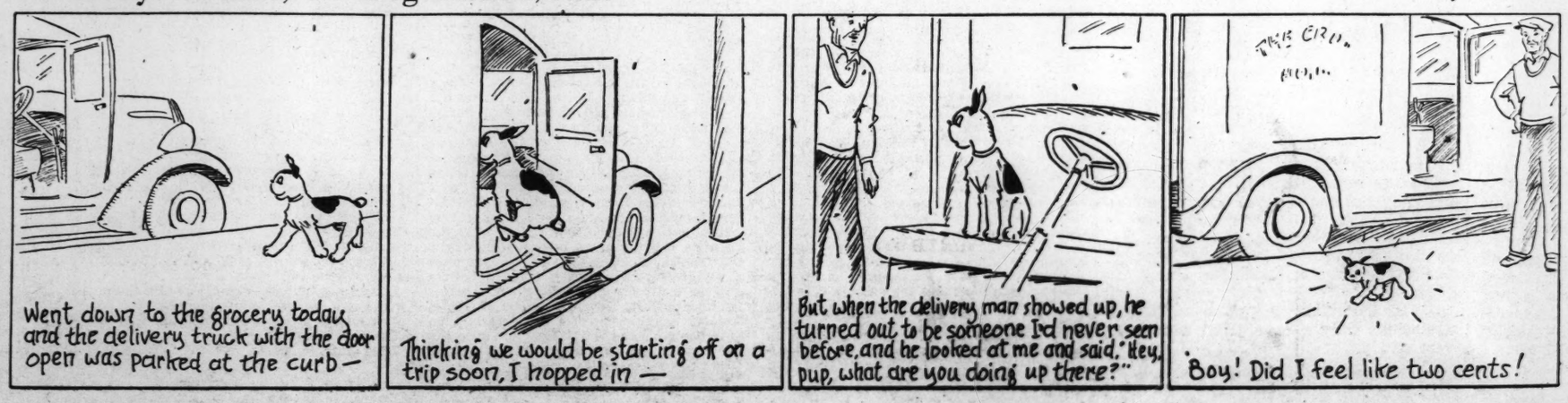
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*And Then Comes His Shadow*

By Le Pelley

THUMPITY THUMPITY THUMPITY THUMP
S-A-A-Y....TUBBY.... WHY ARE YOU RUNNING LIKE THAT ??
WHOOSH
PAPA PAPA PAPA
JUST TO SEE HOW FAST I CAN RUN !!
WELL- HOW FAST CAN YOU RUN ?
HOW FAST ?? NOW, SHHHH...! JUST KEEP AN EYE OPEN AND YOU'LL SEE MY FOOTPRINTS COMING ALONG ANY MINUTE !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Excuse It, Please*

By Carmack


Went down to the grocery today and the delivery truck with the door open was parked at the curb—
Thinking we would be starting off on a trip soon, I hopped in—
But when the delivery man showed up, he turned out to be someone I'd never seen before, and he looked at me and said, "Hey, pup, what are you doing up there?"
Boy! Did I feel like two cents!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

LaGuardia and 1940

POLITICAL prognosticators and candidate conjurors are at it again. City and state elections have given new impetus to America's favorite guessing game. Rarely has speculation had a more interesting subject than it finds in Mayor LaGuardia, whose triumph in New York on Tuesday catapults him high up on the 1940 presidential timber pile. Not the least of the fun is the difficulty of classifying the Fusion Mayor. He has become a highly available candidate—but for what party?

Republican by long affiliation, he is so far from regular that the Communists indorsed him in the New York election. He bluntly declared his opposition to Communism and obviously made no concessions for such support. Often called a New Dealer, he was a progressive twenty years before the New Deal appeared. With a congressional record that once looked radical, he has won conservative confidence in late years by sound finance and hard-headed, practical administration. Born on New York's East Side, he knew the plains and mountains of Arizona as a boy. With understanding and sympathy for eastern city labor groups, he has much of the western progressive political philosophy.

He has strength in the New Deal's weakest spot—effective administration. He is strong in the old-line Republican's weakest spot—confidence of the workers. Will Republican strategists seize an opportunity to recapture popular support with a candidate whose sympathy and humanity are unquestioned? Or will Mayor LaGuardia's political philosophy which has been a small factor in municipal affairs make him a natural heir on the national stage to a Roosevelt seeking to prevent recapture of the Democratic Party by the southern conservatives?

A man who can combine 600,000 Republican votes with an equal number of labor and Democratic votes in a key state must appear today a highly available vote-getter to both the New Dealers and the Republican revivalists. Whether he will be by 1940 and on a national scale only a pubescent prophet would dare to say. Political ideas in America are in process of shifting and shaking down. Divisions are likely to shape more on social and economic interests than on the old party doctrines.

The people, without much help from partisans, are trying to draw the line between regulation and regimentation, between dangerous constitutional change and necessary extension of federal powers. A candidate who upholds civil liberties, is sound on finance and practical in administration while at the same time known to working people as their friend, can enlist the support of millions of independent citizens who care neither for lax New Dealism nor bourbon Republicanism.

In 1920 another public man had captured the attention of millions of Americans. They did not ask which party he belonged to. Millions of Democrats and millions of Republicans wanted Herbert Hoover for President. But neither party nominated him. Will something similar happen to Fiorello LaGuardia in 1940? If so will history also repeat by giving him a nomination in 1948?

Prevention—or Only Fear?

MEDICAL campaigns for early recognition of the alleged symptoms of acute appendicitis are denied the approval of two members of the Temple University medical school faculty, Drs. William A. Swalm and Lester Morrison, who tell the Medical Society of Pennsylvania that such activity may have created "a more appendix-conscious laity," with the result that "through apprehension on the part of the patient, the physician may frequently be maneuvered into becoming an uncertain party to unnecessary surgery."

Moreover, the Temple professors warn that "mealtime arguments" are also capable of bringing about symptoms which often result in needless appendectomies. Certainly no doctor ever gave a patient better advice.

Today every physician of standing comprehends that fear, anxiety, worry, envy, jealousy, hatred, resentment do more than exaggerate vague distresses into definite symptoms in the individual's thought. They actually retard, inhibit or interfere with bodily functions and are known to be a common cause of certain forms of disease. Apparently the Temple University medical men recognize the danger of arousing these emotions, as well as that of stirring up anxiety about bodily conditions.

If campaigns for the recognition of appendicitis are to be avoided, why not also campaigns which chiefly arouse fear and anxiety over the likelihood of developing other ailments? Such campaigns often cause more fear than remedial action. And some are based on doubtful or false claims of immunization.

The very newspaper carrying the Swalm and Morrison warning reported that doctors are now seriously questioning the efficacy of the serum supposed to give immunity from infantile paralysis. Thousands of parents and children have been frightened by visions of disease in campaigns to spread use of this serum. It is well that some members of the medical fraternity are sounding warnings against such fear-impelling methods.

"Mediation"

EXPECT only the unexpected, believe only the incredible—such might well be the motto of any observer of these most paradoxical times. The possibility of Chancellor Hitler's becoming mediator between the Chinese and Japanese is at once sufficiently unexpected, incredible and paradoxical to merit serious consideration.

Here are some of the unusual qualifications which the Reich's leader possesses for the task: He is head of a government which has been actively "mediating" in Spain for many months; military experts from his country helped prepare both the Chinese and the Japanese armies to make war on each other by training them in modern tactics; his government already has some sort of "anti-Communist" understanding with Japan, which is now being extended to include Italy in an arrangement which much of the world regards as a sort of triple alliance of "have-not" nations; the well disciplined press in his country has already spoken of Japan's campaign in China as directed against Communism, from which a fair inference may be taken of semi-official approval for Japan.

No wonder the delegates to the Nine Power Conference at Brussels were incredulous when reports of proposed mediation by Chancellor Hitler reached them. It is said they were also relieved. But relief at the thought of being rescued from a difficult situation may soon give way to questioning as to how their rescue is to be accomplished. They can hardly expect Chancellor Hitler to share their interest in making good the conditions of the Nine Power Treaty. He is not a signatory, nor a believer in the efficacy of multi-lateral treaties. The conference can hardly shirk its responsibilities so easily as to hand over to a non-signatory the opportunity of bringing about in China just such a settlement as they themselves could not father.

Whether the suggestion of Chancellor Hitler's mediation is directed otherwhere than to China is also a pertinent question. The possibility that the totalitarian states may suddenly seize the diplomatic initiative in the East as they have in Europe could add annoyance to frustration for the democratic statesmen in the non-intervention committee on Spain. Was this one reason for producing the possibility as it were out of thin air?

To the lay observer it would appear that to be successful and fair to both parties in the Far Eastern conflict, mediation, either by Germany or the Brussels conferees, must be freed from considerations of diplomatic prestige in Europe.

Australia and the Empire

THE victory of Mr. Joseph Lyons in Australia's General Election leaves no doubt about the determination of Australia to adhere to the policy of co-operation within the British Empire. The Prime Minister has been returned for a third period of office after a long ministerial career in which much has happened that in other circumstances would have strengthened his opponents.

A little time ago Labor confidently expected that the swing of the pendulum would go in its favor; and this would probably have happened, in spite of all Mr. Lyons has done to weather the storm of trade depression, if Imperial relations had not become the dominant issue.

No other issue counted in comparison with this. The Labor Party had challenged the Government's program of national defense, and with it the whole policy of collective security within the Empire. When Mr. Lyons, besides strengthening Australia's local defenses and increasing the Air Force, decided to make the Navy strong enough to cooperate with Britain in securing the Australian trade routes by sea, the Labor Party threw the whole weight of their opposition against the proposal, and identified themselves with a policy of isolation.

Their isolationist policy included the whole field of Imperial relations—in the economic sphere as in defense. They disliked the tariff concessions made under the Ottawa Agreement; they were against provision of facilities for immigration; they wanted Australia, under-populated and under-developed as her country is, to be left to herself and to the existing small population.

The verdict of the country upon this issue has been decisive. The events of the last year have apparently impressed Australians with the value and necessity of the Imperial connection. The threat to British trade routes in the Mediterranean concerned Australia as well as Britain and India. More recently the increasing ambition of Japan in the Far East has revealed a growing peril from that direction.

The Australian Government has recognized that the task of securing Imperial trade routes, though mainly undertaken by Britain, is a collective responsibility. Under a system of collective security each part must take its share. Mr. Lyons acknowledged that. He rejected the policy of isolationism. He pinned his colors to the Imperial connection. With that issue put simply before them, the Australian people have given a decisive verdict.

D'Artagnan in Texas

Book News of the Day

A SUBSTANTIAL grounding in history is a necessity in a historical novel, but history is not romance and many a good story has been sidetracked while its author took great pains to explain the complexities of campaigns, politics and sociology.

This stricture does not apply to John W. Thomason's GONE TO TEXAS (New York: Scribner. $2.75). The background is real enough; Major Thomason (of the Marine Corps) is Texas-born, his grandfather was General Longstreet's chief of staff, and he himself was brought up on stories of the Civil War and Reconstruction days in the Longhorn Empire. But from first to last he keeps his eye fixed on Lieut. Edward Cantrell, a captain in the Army of the Potomac at twenty-one, and three years later a lieutenant in the regular army, assigned to duty in Texas.

Texas in 1868 was a prey to speculators of all sorts; many state offices were held by adventurers, some of them Negroes, backed by Federal bayonets; Texans were smarting under Carpetbag rule, and the cattle business had not yet developed to put the country on its feet financially. Lieutenant Cantrell, on the way to San Antonio, fell afoul of one Leonidas Hawkes, late a major in Hood's Texas Brigade, who carried half a pound of Yankee lead in his ankle and a great distaste for Yankees in his heart. There was also a hair-trigger son who was at the moment in great disfavor with the authorities over a typical Texas argument, and a niece, something of a spitfire but devastatingly pretty.

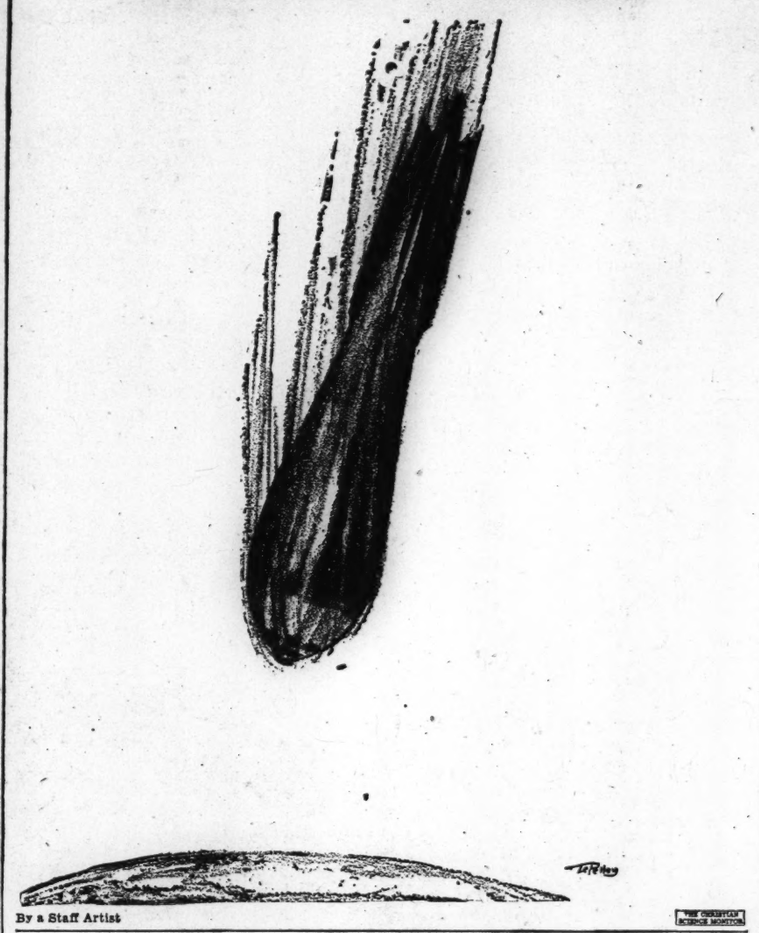
Among the three of them they foxed Lieutenant Cantrell into playing the role of prisoner while the son made for the border. But for some reason the young Northerner harbored little if any resentment. Later, stationed at the drab post of Fort Carmen on the lower Rio Grande, he was detailed to pursue deserters. He found them at Major Hawkes's ranch; and he further found that Miss Hawkes had become exceedingly necessary to his peace of mind.

In the pattern of international affairs a certain lady soldier of fortune was trying to carry out the scheme Sam Houston was reputed to have originated—a Texas Ranger conquest of Mexico. By this time, however, her activities embraced only the running of American rifles to a certain young Mexican adventurer named Porfirio Díaz; Hawkes junior was the go-between. Díaz suffered a temporary setback on one of his campaigns along the border, and young Hawkes, riding with the revolutionists, found himself a prisoner facing an abrupt end to his gun-running career. This furnished Lieutenant Cantrell the opportunity to assist in a rescue, and smoothed the course of true love wonderfully.

The plot creaks, of course. But the manner of the telling is fresh and joyous and the book has caught perfectly the feel of the great sprawling, mesquite-covered, sun-drenched country that is South Texas. Major Thomason is a rare story teller with a sizable share of the elder Dumas's mantle, and D'Artagnan would have found joy in the comradeship of his reckless riders.

The author's drawings of Texas types—from chaparral birds to longhorns, from cowboys to Mexican generals—scattered throughout the book, lend an additional charm. K. C. K.

What Does It Take to Wake Mankind?



By a Staff Artist

There Lay Thebes

AS THE sun sinks behind the distant sandstone cliffs that guard the Valley of the Kings and a delicate purple haze settles softly down upon the desert like a wrapping of thin gauze, we sit beneath the palms along the Nile's banks and dream of Thebes, the splendid.

There is record of the visit here of a certain Greek historian about 52 B. C. and of his declaration that it had no equal on earth for beauty, neither Athens nor the mighty Rome. Yet Thebes had reached the zenith of its glory some twelve centuries before that, and had slowly declined ever since. What, then, must it have been in the fullness of its power and grandeur?

It is something to reflect upon as we watch the twilight shadows gather over the Nile, gently as across some South Seas lagoon. The farther shore of the river is distant but a few hundred yards, and upon the tranquil water, like things ethereally unreal out of the long and storied past, drift the navigators of the historic stream with their lateen sails, craft of exactly the same sort as those of Tut-ankh-Amen's reign and before. Presently a segment of moon comes up and the graceful boats, white wings of the Nile, move slowly downstream with the current, the pale light on their tall sails making them yet more wraithlike.

And there, yonder across the plain, lay Thebes. Scattered habitations of the Bedouins dot the site today. And as night falls, the chorus of the desert dwellers' dogs arises, echoing and re-echoing up and down the time-defying stream and away to the distant hills that enclose the legendary Valley. There is no other sound, save now and then the distant call of the patient African donkey. Nothing disturbs our dreams of the mighty Egyptian yesterdays. We are back in far Dynastic times, in the reign of the young King and a thousand years before.

In its narrow streets the life and scenes, the garb of the people, their shops and their craftsmanship and their markets are those of the Thebes over which reigned the mighty line of the Rameses. And strolling desertward from the lavish riverside gardens of our modern hotel, that tiny oasis of today in this huge wilderness of an unforgotten yesterday, we gaze across the great plain upon which the moonlight softens all that is harsh and bare and aids our re-creation of the past, and we say to ourselves half-incredulously, "There lay Thebes!"

The circumference of its walls exceeded a dozen miles. Its defenses included 20,000 chariots drawn by half-wild Nubian steeds. Its treasuries held vast store of wealth and its fame was known of men from Damascus to the Pillars of Hercules. If its culture lacked the refinement of Greece and its artistry the beauty of Rome, yet the expansiveness and the grandeur of its concepts and its construction have never been surpassed and perhaps never equaled. The builders of Thebes, here beside the river that is the same today and forever, planned and executed to defy time itself. And had no human agency interfered, their achievements would have stood before us today almost unchanged. M. T. G.

Priming the Housing Pump

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

If any one thing has been proven during five years of repeated failures to create a housing boom, it is that nothing short of a cataclysm will be effective. High materials prices, high labor costs, and low rents are the principal factors in a combination which has retarded the building of moderate priced houses and eliminated almost completely the possibility of a low-cost homes project.

Yet it is in the field of low-cost houses that the possibility of a genuine housing boom lies. Nearly 40 per cent of United States families have annual incomes ranging from $1500 to $2500. This group constitutes an immediate potential market for several million houses, provided these be available at prices from $3500 to $5000. This is acknowledged by the building industry as both self-evident and impossible of achievement.

Government efforts to break this log jam have thus far been nebulous in concept and muddled in execution. They have actually served more as a deterrent than a stimulus, and statements emanating from Washington recently offer little prospect of a more realistic approach. The new federal housing authority may succeed in disgorging its $526,000,000 allotment on various projects, but unless some dynamic charge is injected into the spending, another defeat will be chalked up on the wall.

Nathan Straus, head of this authority, said a few days ago, "The Government cannot provide more than 10 to 15 per cent of the required housing, so it is up to private enterprise to enter the field."

But private enterprise in building consists of thousands of private enterprisers turning out a tailor-made product. For this reason, any plan designed to prime the pump of housing must also be tailor made. Just pouring millions of tax dollars down a cistern of government projects in the hope that they will, in the words of Mr. Straus, ". . . stimulate others to make improvements," is a vain expectation.

Probably the most potent influence which can be exerted is a direct cash subsidy to those who will build low-cost houses for their own occupancy. On a simple ratio of one to ten, for example, the Government can be absolutely assured that 100 million public dollars poured into the housing pump will draw up with itself 1000 million of private dollars. And the Government can write its own ticket.

On a subsidy basis, the housing authority can set up minimum standards of construction and comfort; it may determine the interest rate of the mortgage and the amortization period; and in order to eliminate the speculative danger, it may establish a minimum occupancy term and a maximum resale price. It may even stipulate a maximum period of occupancy and thus provide that these houses shall automatically be replaced when their useful age is passed.

Should the standards and conditions accompanying the subsidy be reasonable and practical, the building industry will respond with characteristic enterprise to meet the demands made upon it. What is needed is a sense of direction and a definite objective. These are provided under this proposal.

The proposal for a direct housing subsidy should not seem startling nor unreasonable. A farm subsidy of billions of dollars has been paid to curtail production. Employment has thereby been decreased. The housing subsidy of modest proportions would be paid to stimulate production. Employment would thereby be increased. The proposal deserves careful study. H. JOHN ROSS

Boston.

Deportation of the Acadians

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

With reference to your editorial on the expulsion of the Acadians from Nova Scotia, may I point out that you are perpetuating a historical error that was sent abroad with the publication of Longfellow's "Evangeline." The deportation of the Acadians, ordered in a time of undeclared war by the Governor and Council at Halifax, without the knowledge of the authorities in England (although they later accepted the fait accompli and Governor Lawrence's explanations), was not carried out by British redcoats, as Longfellow says, but by the poet's own countrymen, New England Rangers. These Rangers, some two thousand of them, were brought into the Province in the spring of 1755 to take the French fort at Beausejour—near the present border of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, where a fine historical museum stands today. They gained their objective in June, and in July, after the Council's unsatisfactory interviews with the Acadian delegates and the arrival of the news of Braddock's disastrous defeat, they were used to expel the "neutral" French, whose continued refusal to bear arms for the Government in the event of a French attack on Nova Scotia made them dangerous subjects in the eyes of local officials, although looking back on the scene now one feels that most of these fears were unjustified.

The true facts of the case will be found in Dr. J. B. Brebber's "New England's Outpost" (Columbia University Press, New York, 1927). The sequel to this book, by the way, "The Neutral Yankees of Nova Scotia" (Columbia University Press, New York, 1937), tells how the New Englanders poured into Nova Scotia to take up the fertile lands vacated by the Acadians. This migration of pre-revolutionary or pre-loyalist New Englanders, who established the majority of the towns in Nova Scotia today, is now considered to have had a more important effect on the life of the Province than the later coming of the loyalists from all the thirteen colonies. It is interesting in the light of the later migration of Nova Scotians to New England.

Halifax, Nova Scotia. J. S. MARTELL

Rumbles From the Ouachitas

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Et tu, Christian Science Monitor!

For years we have suffered in silence when our mountains have been called the "foothills of the Ozarks." We have tried not to wince when the radio announcers have called our mountains the Ou-cheet-as. But when you permitted them to be called the Quachitas, it was just too, too much. And that noise you hear is not the rumble of cannons in the Far East—it is the grumble and groan of our Chamber of Commerce. Mena is located among the Ouachitas—pronounced Washitas—as is Hot Springs, from which your story came.

Congratulations on your wonderful paper. Its mistakes are few and far between.

Mena, Ark. (Mrs.) NINA WALKER WATKINS

Mail for Milo Hix

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

And to Milo Hix of Indianny:

All my life I have heard my Dad rave about a particular kind of nut that he ate during his boyhood, namely a chinky-pin.

When I read your article in the Monitor describing so vividly the scenes of autumn "along them Turkey Run hollers," with their hickory nuts, papaws and chinky-pins, I saw a ray of hope and jumped for it.

Do you think that your friend, Ed Collins, would send us some chinky-pins? If you can work on his good nature, we'll all dance at your next wedding. D. S.

San Antonio, Texas.

The Wide Horizon

Who'd Be a Farmer's Lad?

By Peter Lyne

LONDON

THE enjoyment of a vacation this summer spent in visiting farms in Surrey, Sussex and Norfolk, was to some extent clouded by realization of the problems threatening the immediate future of English agriculture. It was not that I encountered just the 101 proverbial grouses of the farmer about the weather, pests, unremunerative prices, high feeding costs, and "times ain't what they used to be." There is a much more fundamental trouble. Farmers cannot get labor. Their men are being enticed away by higher wages in towns or on road construction work. In increasing numbers young farm hands are leaving the occupations to which they were born and trained for less skilled work with higher pay. The backbone of English yeomanry is being undermined.

The average minimum farm wage is around 33 shillings and 6 pence a week. In addition there may perhaps be a rent-free cottage and a certain amount of free food. But this nowhere near comes up to the £3 a week which can easily be earned by an industrial worker. In addition there are the incomparably shorter hours and holidays of the city worker.

It is distressing to those whose hearts are in the land that the farmers' case is not better understood. Never before in the history of the land have more townsfolk had the opportunity to observe and know the countryside. In endless streams motor traffic takes them out past the farm lands. The success of their holidays and week-end trips is to no small extent dependent on the well-being of agriculture. For England is a land of picturesque cottages and split up into little fields, neatly walled or hedged off from each other. If such a landscape is neglected it becomes a far less pleasing sight.

The majority of the people live in towns today, but they take their pleasures in the country and they can hardly disclaim responsibility for its upkeep. It is true that there is a widespread sympathy with the vague "back to the land" idea. But this sympathy is easily dispersed by the cries of "dearer food" or "more subsidies" which politicians and industrialists raise when asked to approve assistance for farmers. It is here, perhaps, that many people can be enlightened.

It is too much to expect the mass of England's working population to tolerate dearer bread, butter, eggs and meat, for the sake of little more than 1,000,000 farm folk. They can buy delicious Dutch butter at one shilling a pound. Some of them may know the fact that this same butter is sold in the country of its origin at the equivalent of more than two shillings a pound. Something wrong somewhere, they may feel. But they can hardly be blamed for not objecting so long as they get their butter inexpensively. Thus even ardent protectionists are forced to the conclusion that, since Britain is the most dependent of all countries of the world on imported food and moreover could not wholly support its population, there cannot be high tariffs against foreign food.

At this point the man who is trying to grasp the situation is liable to become despondent. There cannot be prohibitive tariffs; he is probably suspicious of subsidies, besides they cost a lot of money for the taxpayer. What then? It looks as if the farmer will have to put his house in order himself, or go out of business.

The farmer's case is that he cannot raise wages to industry's level. He would like it to be more generally known that farm wages are already more than 80 per cent above pre-war level, and that farm prices are up only 31 per cent. He points out that the Ministry of Labor index for rents has risen to 151, for clothing, 205; for coal, fuel and lighting, 185, compared with the pre-war index of 100. He contends that food is disproportionately cheap.

He is incensed when there is an outcry against government subsidies amounting to £10,500,000 in a year for wheat, sugar, cattle and milk. To him the 33 1-3 per cent import duty on foreign motorcars, and the large tariffs on other manufactures, looks much the same as a direct subsidy. The farmer would like the same treatment as the motor firms. He is told that cheap food is more important than cheap motorcars, which can hardly be denied. But he does not see any reason why the distributive trades should continue to make good and sometimes excessive profits out of the produce which he is often forced to sell at uneconomic prices.

There seem to be other ways in which attempts could be made to rationalize farming—such as redistribution of flocks and herds into more economic units, reduction in marketing costs. That famous body of natural scientists, the British Association, has been discussing at its annual conference at Nottingham more drastic means of reviving agriculture, such as national ownership of land, replanning of agricultural production, reconditioning of farm land to double its productive capacity.

The Ministry of Agriculture is striving to find solutions to the farmers' problems, but their experiments seem to be dragging out too long for the urgency of the situation. It is difficult not to be impatient with the officials, for the farm community is draining away and while it is possible to learn to wield a pick and shovel in a few hours, to become a good farm hand takes years, even generations.